

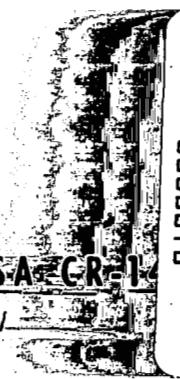
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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE PREDICTION OF DUCTED FAN PERFORMANCE

by Michael R. Mendenhall and Selden B. Spangler

Prepared by

NIELSEN ENGINEERING & RESEARCH, INC.
Mountain View, Calif.
for Ames Research Center

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
SYMBOLS	iv
SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FLOW MODEL	2
2.1 Axial Flow	2
2.2 Angle of Attack	11
3. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION	16
3.1 Calculation Procedure	16
3.2 Flow of Calculations	16
3.3 Use of Program	21
4. DESCRIPTION OF INPUT	21
4.1 Input Data	22
4.2 Duct Camber and Thickness	26
4.3 Centerbody	28
4.4 Fan Blade Characteristics	29
5. DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUT	29
6. DESCRIPTION OF ERROR MESSAGES AND STOPS	33
7. PROGRAM LISTING	35
8. SAMPLE CASES	98
9. DATA COMPARISONS	99
REFERENCES	101
FIGURES 1 THROUGH 12	102

SYMBOLS

A	area of duct exit plane, $\pi D^2/4$
A_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by all the internal vortex cylinders, eq. (10)
A_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by all the internal vortex cylinders, eq. (11)
A_p	propeller disk area, $\pi(R_p^2 - R_{CB}^2)$
B_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the outer trailing vortex cylinder, eq. (8)
B_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the outer trailing vortex cylinder, eq. (9)
b	propeller chord length, fig. 2
C_M	pitching moment coefficient, M/RAq or $M/\rho n^2 D_p^5$
C_N	normal force coefficient, N/Aq or $N/\rho n^2 D_p^4$
C_n	Glauert series coefficients for γ_D , eq. (6)
C_p	pressure coefficient, eq. (44)
C_T	thrust coefficient, T/Aq or $T/\rho n^2 D_p^4$
c	chord length of duct
c_ℓ	lift coefficient for fan blade section
c_{ℓ_α}	lift curve slope for fan blade section
c_n	Glauert series coefficients for γ_α , eq. (25)
D	diameter of duct in the exit plane
D_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the centerbody, eq. (12)
D_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the centerbody, eq. (13)

D_p	propeller diameter
E_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by γ , γ_w , and the centerbody, eq. (29)
E_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by γ_D , γ , γ_w , and the centerbody, eq. (34)
E'_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by γ_D , γ , γ_w , and the centerbody, eq. (40)
F_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the duct-bound vorticity, eq. (43)
F_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the duct-bound vorticity, eq. (38)
$F(x)$	scaling factor
G_n^*	Fourier series coefficients for the axial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the γ_α vorticity, eq. (37)
H_n	Fourier series coefficients for the radial velocity induced on the reference cylinder by the trailing vortex filaments associated with γ_α
h	fan blade thickness, fig. 2
i	incidence angle of fan blade section measured from the line of zero lift, fig. 2
J	advance ratio, V/nD_p
\bar{J}	effective advance ratio, $J \cos \alpha$
J'	advance ratio parameter, eq. (3)
\bar{J}'	effective advance ratio parameter, $J' \cos \alpha$
ℓ_{CB}	length of centerbody
M	pitching moment
N	number of fan blades or normal force
n	fan rotational speed, rev/sec
$P_{k\ell}$	coefficients for velocity induced by duct-bound vorticity, eq. (16)

q	free-stream dynamic pressure, $\rho V^2/2$
R	radius of duct exit plane, $D/2$
R_{CB}	radius of fan root (nominally same as centerbody radius at fan station)
R_n	Fourier series coefficients of duct geometric camberline
R_n^*	Fourier series coefficients of the duct effective camberline, eq. (14)
R_p	radius of fan tip
\bar{r}	mean radius of equal area element of fan disk
r_c	radius from duct centerline to duct camberline, fig. 1
r_e	radius from duct centerline to effective duct camberline
r_{\max}	maximum radius of centerbody
T	thrust force
t	duct thickness
u	induced axial velocity
u_{CB}	axial velocity induced by centerbody singularity distribution
u_{q_d}	axial velocity induced by duct thickness distribution
u_s	duct surface velocity
u_γ	axial velocity induced by the vortex cylinder trailing from the duct trailing edge
u_{γ_w}	total axial velocity induced by all internal vortex cylinders trailing from the fan
u_{γ_D}	axial velocity induced by duct-bound vorticity, γ_D
V	free-stream velocity
\bar{V}	effective free-stream velocity, $V \cos \alpha$
v_{CB}	radial velocity induced by centerbody singularity distribution
v_γ	radial velocity induced by the vortex cylinder trailing from the duct trailing edge

v_{γ_w}	total radial velocity induced by all the internal vortex cylinders trailing from the fan
v_{γ_D}	radial velocity induced by duct-bound vorticity, γ_D
x	axial distance from leading edge of duct
x_{CB}	location of centerbody nose in duct coordinate system, fig. 1
x_p	fan location within duct
$x_{r_{max}}$	location of maximum centerbody radius in duct coordinate system
x_s	axial distance measured from $c/2$, fig. 1
z	number of equal area elements making up fan disk area
α	free-stream angle of attack
β	fan blade section pitch angle, fig. 2
Γ	circulation bound to fan blade, eq. (1)
ϵ	convergence criterion
γ	strength of outer trailing vortex cylinder
γ_D	axially symmetric component of duct-bound vorticity, eq. (6)
γ_w	strength of w^{th} inner trailing vortex cylinder
γ_α	duct-bound vorticity component due to angle of attack, eq. (25)
Δp	rise in static and total pressure across actuator disk
θ	transformed axial distance, $x = l/2 (1 - c \cos \theta)$
ρ	free-stream density
ϕ	azimuthal angle
ω	fan rotational speed, rad/sec

Subscripts

DP	for the complete ducted propeller
D(P)	for the duct in the presence of the propeller
D(α)	for the duct at angle of attack
P(D)	for the propeller shrouded by the duct
$s/4$	at 3/4 radius location of the fan blade
tip	at the tip of the fan blade
z	indicating the outer trailing vortex cylinder or outer fan annulus

A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE PREDICTION OF
DUCTED FAN PERFORMANCE

By Michael R. Mendenhall and Selden B. Spangler
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SUMMARY

This document is a user's manual for a computer program developed to determine the performance of a ducted fan in axial flow and at angle of attack. The program is used to predict the performance at a specified advance ratio and angle of attack of a given fan-duct combination, which is specified by the radial distributions of blade pitch, chord, and thickness; the duct chord, diameter, camber, and thickness distribution; the fan location; and the centerbody geometry. The information obtained from the program is duct and fan thrust and ducted fan normal force and pitching moment coefficient. Radial distributions of fan inflow velocity and blade angle of attack are also obtained. The program calculates the duct surface pressure distribution at any specified azimuthal angle. The program is written in Fortran IV for the IBM 7094 computer and requires approximately two minutes running time per case. Included in this manual are a brief description of the theory and the calculation procedure, descriptions of input and output, program listing, sample cases, and some comparisons with data.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report is one of two documents prepared under Contract NAS2-4953 for the Ames Research Center, NASA. The work on this contract is concerned with development of methods for predicting the aerodynamic performance of ducted fans in uniform flow. This document is a user's manual for the computer program developed under the contract. The second document (ref. 1) describes the analysis on which the computer program is based.

The authors and their associates have done a considerable amount of prior work on ducted fan analysis (refs. 2-6). The final task of that work involved the preparation of a computer program for calculating the aerodynamic characteristics of a ducted fan in a uniform, axial

flow (ref. 6). The purpose of the present investigation is to make certain improvements and additions to the computer program of reference 6. The additional analysis required to make these improvements is reported in reference 1. The improvements consist of adding a capability for angle of attack flow, computing duct surface pressure distributions, adding a centerbody model, and removing certain restrictions on advance ratio and nonlinear blade lift characteristics. This report includes a brief discussion of the theoretical approach and the assumed flow model with a summary of the equations used in the program. No derivations are included, but references are given to all the derivations of interest. The actual operation of the program is discussed along with descriptions of input and output. Program listings and sample cases are also included. Some brief comparisons with data are presented to give some information on the range of usefulness of the program. This document completely supersedes reference 6.

2. THEORETICAL APPROACH AND FLOW MODEL

The discussion of this section is intended to describe the theoretical approach in sufficient detail to permit the user of the program to understand the sequence of calculations in the program. The equations in the program are given with references to the source in which each is derived.

The flow model is inviscid and is based on potential flow theory. The approach used is to decouple the axial flow and angle of attack problems, treat each individually, and superimpose the solutions.

2.1 Axial Flow

The analysis for axial flow is basically that described in reference 5 with the modifications and additions described in reference 1. Singularity distributions are used to represent the fan wake, the duct loading, the duct thickness, and the centerbody. The basic axisymmetric flow model is shown in figure 1(a). A duct reference cylinder is defined as that cylinder having the same radius as the duct trailing edge. The reference cylinder is used in conjunction with the boundary condition imposed on the duct.

The duct may have both thickness and camber, and the chord-to-diameter ratio may have any value.¹ The fan configuration is specified by the number of blades (N) and by the radial distribution of chord (b), pitch (β), and thickness (h) as shown in figure 2. The effect of blade camber is not directly considered; however, the pitch angle, β , is assumed to be the angle between the plane of rotation and the zero lift line of the local blade section. Each blade section is assumed to have a lift coefficient slope, c_{ℓ_q} , of 2π up to the point of local blade stall. This point is assumed to be a function only of the blade thickness-to-chord ratio as described in reference 1. After the blade section stalls, the section lift coefficient is assumed to be constant and equal to $c_{\ell_{max}}$. Since blade element theory is used to determine the fan performance, use of the program is limited to ducted fans with relatively low blade solidity. The upper limit on solidity has not been estimated because of the lack of suitable data for comparing predicted and measured performance.

The fan annulus is divided into a number ($z \leq 24$) of equal area annuli in each of which blade element theory is used to describe local blade performance. The bound circulation (Γ) is constant within each annulus and a vortex cylinder with strength γ_w is assumed to be shed from each annulus and to extend downstream along the duct axis. The outer vortex cylinder is assumed to lie along the duct reference cylinder and to be shed from the duct trailing edge.

From equation (5) of reference 5, the bound circulation on the portion of the blade in the w^{th} annulus is

$$\frac{\Gamma_w}{RV} = \frac{1}{2} c_{\ell} \frac{b_w}{R} \frac{u_w}{V} \left[\left(\frac{\bar{r}_w \omega}{u_w} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

¹There is an upper limit on c/D of approximately 2.5 imposed by the absence of $P_{k\ell}$ values and induced camber coefficients for c/D values greater than 2. See p. 7 for further details.

and the strength of the w^{th} internal trailing vortex cylinder is

$$\frac{\gamma_w}{V} = \left[\left(1 + \sum_{m=w+1}^z \frac{\gamma_m}{V} \right)^2 + \frac{N}{\pi J'} \left(\frac{\Gamma_w}{RV} - \frac{\Gamma_{w+1}}{RV} \right) \right]^{1/2} - \left(1 + \sum_{m=w+1}^z \frac{\gamma_m}{V} \right) \quad (2)$$

where

$$J' = \frac{V}{R\omega} \quad (3)$$

The strength of the outer vortex cylinder is

$$\frac{\gamma_z}{V} = \left[1 + \frac{N}{\pi J'} \left(\frac{\Gamma_z}{RV} \right) \right]^{1/2} - 1 \quad (4)$$

In many of the following equations, γ is used as a normalizing parameter. When γ is used without a subscript it designates the strength of the outer cylinder, γ_z .

Assuming that the inflow to the fan (u/V) is known, the radial distribution of bound circulation may be calculated using equation (1), and the strength of the vortex cylinders can be obtained from equations (2) and (4). However, the inflow to a fan in a specified duct at a given flight condition is not known a priori. The inflow is made up of the free stream plus the axial velocity components induced by all the singularity distributions. Thus, the inflow to the propeller at a given radial station is

$$\frac{u_m}{V} = 1 + \frac{u_{\gamma_D}}{V} + \frac{u_{\gamma}}{V} + \frac{u_{q_D}}{V} + \frac{u_{CB}}{V} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{w=m}^{z-1} \frac{\gamma_w}{V} \quad (5)$$

With the exception of the centerbody-induced flow, the components of the inflow velocity are computed in the same manner as is described in Appendix A of reference 5. The velocity (u_{CB}) induced by the centerbody is not considered in reference 5 but is computed using equation (15) of reference 1. The velocities induced by the centerbody must be corrected to account for the fact that the centerbody is submerged in a

free stream greater than v . The details of this correction are presented in reference 1. Note that the inflow profile is dependent on the duct and fan loadings which, in turn, are affected by the inflow profile; therefore, an iterative scheme is used to converge on a solution.

The trailing vortex cylinder, the fan wake vortex cylinders, the centerbody, and the free stream all induce components of flow through the duct camberline. In order to cancel this flow and cause the net flow to be tangent to the camberline, a distribution of bound vorticity (γ_D) is placed on the duct. This bound vorticity is expressed in terms of a Glauert series (eq. (17), ref. 4) as

$$\frac{\gamma_D}{\gamma} = C_0 \cot \frac{\theta}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^5 C_n \sin n\theta \quad (6)$$

and the unknown C_n coefficients are determined from the flow tangency condition on the duct reference cylinder.

The basic relation that is solved to cause the flow to be tangent to the camberline is

$$v_{\gamma_D} + v_\gamma + v_{\gamma_w} + v_{CB} = \frac{dr_e}{dx} \left(v + u_{\gamma_D} + u_\gamma + u_{\gamma_w} + u_{CB} \right) \quad (7)$$

where dr_e/dx is the effective slope of the camberline. The following procedure is used to solve equation (7) for the unknown C_n coefficients.

The radial velocity (v_γ) induced along the duct reference cylinder by the vortex cylinder trailing from the duct trailing edge is given by equation (C-3) of reference 5. This velocity is expressed in non-dimensional form by a six-term Fourier cosine series as

$$\frac{v_\gamma}{\gamma} = \sum_{n=0}^5 B_n \cos n\theta \quad (8)$$

The axial velocity (u_γ) induced by the same vortex cylinder is given by equation (23) of reference 3. This velocity is expressed in non-dimensional form by a similar six-term Fourier cosine series as

$$\frac{u_\gamma}{\gamma} = \sum_{n=0}^5 B_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (9)$$

The radial and axial velocities induced along the duct reference cylinder by all the vortex cylinders trailing from the fan are computed using equation (13) and (20), respectively, of reference 3. The sum of the radial and axial velocities induced by all the internal vortex cylinders is expressed as

$$\frac{v_{\gamma_w}}{V} = \sum_{n=0}^5 A_n \cos n\theta \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{u_{\gamma_w}}{V} = \sum_{n=0}^5 A_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (11)$$

The radial and axial velocities induced along the duct reference cylinder by the centerbody singularity distribution are computed using equations (15) and (16) of reference 1. These velocities are expressed as

$$\frac{v_{CB}}{V} = \sum_{n=0}^5 D_n \cos n\theta \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{u_{CB}}{V} = \sum_{n=0}^5 D_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (13)$$

The slope of the effective camberline is specified as

$$\frac{dr_e}{dx} = \sum_{n=0}^3 R_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (14)$$

where the effective camber is made up of a geometric camber and an induced camber as discussed in detail in section 2.3 of reference 6. The induced camber is due to the velocity induced by the source ring distribution representing the duct thickness, and the method of computing this effect is based on the work described in Chapter 2 of reference 7. The induced camber is described by a Fourier series similar to equation (14) where the first four coefficients are tabulated as a function of c/D in reference 6. These coefficients are included in the program in Subroutine CAMBER and are automatically combined with the geometric camber coefficients. The calculation of the geometric camber coefficients is described in section 4.2 of this report.

The axial velocity induced by the bound vorticity, γ_D , can be written in terms of the C_n coefficients as

$$\frac{4D}{c} \frac{u\gamma_D}{\gamma} = \left(\ln \frac{16D}{c} - 1 \right) \left(C_0 + \frac{C_1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{2C_0 + C_2}{2} \right) \cos \theta \\ + \left(\frac{C_3 - C_1}{4} \right) \cos 2\theta + \left(\frac{C_4 - C_2}{6} \right) \cos 3\theta + \left(\frac{C_5 - C_3}{8} \right) \cos 4\theta \quad (15)$$

from equation (18) of reference 4. The radial velocity component can be found from equation (1.13) of reference 8 as

$$\frac{v\gamma_D}{\gamma} = \frac{C_0}{2} - \sum_{\ell=0}^5 \frac{C_\ell}{2} P_{0\ell} + \sum_{k=1}^5 \cos k\theta \left(-\frac{C_k}{2} + \sum_{\ell=0}^5 \frac{C_\ell}{2} P_{k\ell} \right) \quad (16)$$

where the $P_{k\ell}$ coefficients are given in tables 2.1 through 2.4 of reference 9. These tables have been extended to c/D values of 2.0, and provision has been made in the program to extrapolate beyond 2.0. However, the variation of $P_{k\ell}$ with c/D is not linear, and the extrapolation should not be made much past 2.5.

Substituting equations (8) through (16) into equation (7) results in

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{n=0}^5 \left(\frac{\gamma}{V} B_n + A_n + D_n \right) \cos n\theta + \frac{V \gamma_D}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma}{V} \right) \\
 & = \sum_{m=0}^3 R_m^* \cos m\theta \left[\sum_{n=0}^5 \left(\frac{\gamma}{V} B_n^* + A_n^* + D_n^* \right) \cos n\theta + \frac{U \gamma_D}{\gamma} \left(\frac{\gamma}{V} \right) + 1 \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Expanding both sides of equation (17) into Fourier cosine series and equating each of the six harmonics results in six linear algebraic equations in terms of the six unknowns, C_n . With the parameter e defined below,

$$e \equiv \frac{c}{4D} \tag{18}$$

the equation for the zeroth harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[(1 - P_{00}) - 2R_0^* e (\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) - R_1^* e \right] C_0 \\
 & + \left[\frac{R_2^* e}{4} - R_0^* e (\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) \right] C_1 + \left[\frac{R_3^* e}{6} - \frac{R_1^* e}{2} - P_{02} \right] C_2 \\
 & + \left[\frac{-R_2^* e}{4} \right] C_3 + \left[-\frac{R_3^* e}{6} - P_{04} \right] C_4 + \left[0 \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_0^* B_0^* + R_1^* B_1^* + R_2^* B_2^* + R_3^* B_3^* - 2B_0 \\
 & + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_0^* (D_0^* + A_0^* + 1) + R_1^* (D_1^* + A_1^*) + R_2^* (D_2^* + A_2^*) \right. \\
 & \left. + R_3^* (D_3^* + A_3^*) - 2(D_0 + A_0) \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

The equation for the first harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[P_{10} - 2R_0^*e - 2R_1^*e(\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) - R_2^*e \right] C_0 \\
 & + \left[(P_{11} - 1) - R_1^*e(\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) + \frac{R_1^*e}{4} + \frac{R_3^*e}{4} \right] C_1 \\
 & + \left[-R_0^*e - \frac{R_2^*e}{3} \right] C_2 + \left[P_{13} - \frac{R_1^*e}{4} - \frac{R_3^*e}{8} \right] C_3 \\
 & + \left[-\frac{R_2^*e}{6} \right] C_4 + \left[P_{15} - \frac{R_3^*e}{8} \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_0^*B_1^* + 2R_1^*B_0^* + R_1^*B_2^* + R_2^*(B_1^* + B_3^*) + R_3^*(B_2^* + B_4^*) - 2B_1 \\
 & + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_0^*(D_1^* + A_1^*) + 2R_1^*(D_0^* + A_0^* + 1) + R_1^*(D_2^* + A_2^*) \right. \\
 & + R_2^*(D_1^* + D_3^* + A_1^* + A_3^*) + R_3^*(D_2^* + D_4^* + A_2^* + A_4^*) \\
 & \left. - 2(D_1^* + A_1^*) \right] \tag{20}
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation for the second harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[P_{20} - e(R_1^* + R_3^*) - 2R_2^*e(\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) \right] C_0 \\
 & + \left[\frac{R_0^*e}{2} - R_2^*e(\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) \right] C_1 + \left[(P_{22} - 1) - \frac{R_1^*e}{3} - \frac{R_3^*e}{2} \right] C_2 \\
 & + \left[\frac{R_2^*e}{8} - \frac{R_0^*e}{2} \right] C_3 + \left[P_{24} - \frac{R_1^*e}{6} + \frac{R_3^*e}{10} \right] C_4 + \left[-\frac{R_2^*e}{8} \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_0^*B_2^* + R_1^*(B_1^* + B_3^*) + R_2^*(2B_0^* + B_4^*) + R_3^*(B_1^* + B_5^*) - 2B_2 \\
 & + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_0^*(D_2^* + A_2^*) + (R_1^* + R_3^*)(D_1^* + A_1^*) + R_1^*(D_3^* + A_3^*) \right. \\
 & + 2R_2^*(D_0^* + A_0^* + 1) + R_2^*(D_4^* + A_4^*) + R_3^*(D_5^* + A_5^*) - 2(D_2^* + A_2^*) \left. \right] \tag{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

The equation for the third harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[P_{30} - R_2^* e - 2R_3^* e (\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) \right] C_0 \\
 & + \left[P_{31} + \frac{R_1^* e}{4} - R_3^* e (\ln \frac{4}{e} - 1) \right] C_1 + \left[\frac{R_0^* e}{3} - \frac{R_2^* e}{2} \right] C_2 \\
 & + \left[(P_{33} - 1) - \frac{R_1^* e}{8} \right] C_3 + \left[\frac{R_2^* e}{10} - \frac{R_0^* e}{3} \right] C_4 + \left[P_{35} - \frac{R_1^* e}{8} \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_0^* B_3^* + R_1^* (B_2^* + B_4^*) + R_2^* (B_1^* + B_5^*) + 2R_3^* B_0^* - 2B_3 \\
 & + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_0^* (D_3^* + A_3^*) + R_1^* (D_2^* + A_2^* + D_4^* + A_4^*) \right. \\
 & \left. + R_2^* (D_1^* + A_1^* + D_5^* + A_5^*) + 2R_3^* (D_0^* + A_0^* + 1) - 2(D_3^* + A_3^*) \right] \\
 \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

The equation for the fourth harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[P_{40} - R_3^* e \right] C_0 + \left[\frac{R_2^* e}{4} \right] C_1 + \left[P_{42} + \frac{R_1^* e}{6} - \frac{R_3^* e}{2} \right] C_2 \\
 & + \left[\frac{R_0^* e}{4} - \frac{R_2^* e}{4} \right] C_3 + \left[(P_{44} - 1) - \frac{R_1^* e}{15} \right] C_4 + \left[-\frac{R_0^* e}{4} \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_0^* B_4^* + R_1^* (B_3^* + B_5^*) + R_2^* B_2^* + R_3^* B_1^* - 2B_4 \\
 & + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_0^* (D_4^* + A_4^*) + R_1^* (D_3^* + A_3^* + D_5^* + A_5^*) \right. \\
 & \left. + R_2^* (D_2^* + A_2^*) + R_3^* (D_1^* + A_1^*) - 2(D_4^* + A_4^*) \right] \\
 \end{aligned} \tag{23}$$

The equation for the fifth harmonic is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[P_{50} \right] C_0 + \left[P_{51} + \frac{R^* e}{4} \right] C_1 + \left[\frac{R^* e}{6} \right] C_2 + \left[P_{53} + \frac{R^* e}{8} - \frac{R^* e}{4} \right] C_3 \\
 & + \left[\frac{R^* e}{5} - \frac{R^* e}{6} \right] C_4 + \left[(P_{55} - 1) - \frac{R^* e}{8} \right] C_5 \\
 & = 2R_O^* B_5^* + R_1^* B_4^* + R_2^* B_3^* + R_3^* B_2^* - 2B_5 + \frac{V}{\gamma} \left[2R_O^* (D_5^* + A_5^*) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + R_1^* (D_4^* + A_4^*) + R_2^* (D_3^* + A_3^*) + R_3^* (D_2^* + A_2^*) - 2(D_5 + A_5) \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{24}$$

Solution of equations (19) through (24) yields the C_n coefficients defining the duct-bound vorticity, which in turn permit a new inflow profile to be computed from equation (5).

2.2 Angle of Attack

The angle of attack solution is that for a thin, cylindrical duct in a crossflow $V \sin \alpha$. This solution is superimposed on the axial flow solution as follows. The ducted fan is considered to be in a modified axial flow in which the velocity \bar{V} is $V \cos \alpha$. The axial flow analysis discussed in section 2.1 is applied to obtain the axisymmetric portion of the bound and free vorticity and source distributions. The duct is then considered to be in a flow at angle of attack. A nonaxisymmetric vorticity distribution is placed on the duct to cancel the $V \sin \alpha$ crossflow through the duct reference cylinder. The duct-bound vorticity has the form

$$\frac{\gamma_\alpha}{V} = \sin \alpha \cos \phi \left[c_0 \cot \frac{\theta}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^5 c_n \sin n\theta \right] \tag{25}$$

where the c_n coefficients are functions only of c/D and are tabulated in Table I of reference 10. There is in addition a distribution of free trailing filaments caused by the variation of strength around the γ_α rings. The forces and moments on the ducted fan are then computed by considering both the axisymmetric and nonaxisymmetric singularity distributions.

The $V \sin \alpha$ crossflow and the γ_α vorticity induce a nonaxisymmetric inflow into the fan. The resulting circumferentially varying blade loading was examined in reference 5. A solution was obtained, with a number of simplifying assumptions, that indicated two compensating effects occurring to cause the net effect of angle of attack on blade load distribution to be relatively small. On the basis of these results and the complexity of the analysis, the inclusion of angle of attack effects on fan loading in the computer program was not considered justified.

The force and moment equations are derived in references 1 and 5 by considering the force resulting from a velocity acting on a bound vorticity. The viscous drag on the duct, centerbody, and fan blades is not considered in the analysis. The forces and moments on the centerbody and the moment on the fan are small compared to the duct loading and are neglected.

The effective free stream is defined by the variables

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{J}' &= J' \cos \alpha \\ \bar{V} &= V \cos \alpha\end{aligned}\tag{26}$$

Thus, the fan thrust coefficient² is given by equation (10) of reference 5 as

$$C_{T_P(D)} = \frac{A_p}{A} \frac{N}{\pi \bar{J}' z} \sum_{n=1}^z \frac{\Gamma_n}{RV} \cos^2 \alpha \tag{27}$$

The duct thrust coefficient due to the duct singularity distribution is computed using equation (36) of reference 1.

²The equations for the force and moment coefficients given in this section are based on nondimensionalizing the force or moment by q , A , and R . The alternate approach noted in the Symbols List is also provided within the program.

$$C_{T_D(P)} = -\pi \frac{c}{D} \frac{\gamma}{V} \cos^2 \alpha \left[C_o (4E_o + 2E_1) + 2C_1 E_o + \sum_{n=1}^4 (C_{n+1} E_n - C_n E_{n+1}) \right] \quad (28)$$

where

$$E_n = \frac{\gamma}{V} B_n + A_n + D_n \quad (29)$$

In the assumed flow model, there is a discontinuity in the duct surface pressure distribution due to the pressure rise across the fan. The increased pressure acting on the inner duct surface aft of the fan causes the following duct thrust coefficient.

$$C_{T_D(P)} = \left[1 - \left(\frac{R_p}{R} \right)^2 \right] \frac{\Delta p_z}{q} \cos^2 \alpha \quad (30)$$

One component of the thrust coefficient due to the duct at angle of attack is

$$C_{T_D(\alpha)} = \pi \frac{c}{D} \sin^2 \alpha (2C_o + C_1) \quad (31)$$

from equation (39) of reference 1. The second part of the thrust coefficient due to the duct at angle of attack is

$$C_{T_D(\alpha)} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{c}{D} \sin^2 \alpha \left[C_o (4H_o + 2H_1) + 2C_1 H_o + \sum_{n=1}^4 (C_{n+1} H_n - C_n H_{n+1}) \right] \quad (32)$$

from equation (41) of reference 1. The H_n Fourier series coefficients describe the radial velocity distribution induced at the duct by the trailing vortex filaments associated with γ_α . These Fourier coefficients are defined in equation (40) of the above reference. The total duct thrust coefficient is then the sum of equations (27), (28), (31), and (32).

The duct normal force coefficient is given by equations (48), (51), and (52) of reference 1.

$$C_{N_{DP}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{c}{D} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left[(4c_0 + 2c_1) + f(c_n, E_n^*) + g(c_n, G_n^*) \right] \quad (33)$$

where

$$E_n^* = \frac{\gamma}{V} (B_n^* + F_n^*) + A_n^* + D_n^* \quad (34)$$

and

$$f(c_n, E_n^*) = c_0 (4E_0^* + 2E_1^*) + 2c_1 E_0^* + \sum_{n=1}^4 (c_{n+1} E_n^* - c_n E_{n+1}^*) \quad (35)$$

$$g(c_n, G_n^*) = c_0 (4G_0^* + 2G_1^*) + 2c_1 G_0^* + \sum_{n=1}^4 (c_{n+1} G_n^* - c_n G_{n+1}^*) \quad (36)$$

The G_n^* are the Fourier coefficients describing the velocity u_{γ_D} which is computed using equation (49) of reference 1.

$$\frac{u_{\gamma_a}}{V} = \sin \alpha \cos \phi \sum_0^5 G_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (37)$$

The F_n^* are the Fourier coefficients describing the velocity u_{γ_D} which is computed using equation (A-9) of reference 5.

$$\frac{u_{\gamma_D}}{\gamma} = \sum_0^5 F_n^* \cos n\theta \quad (38)$$

The duct pitching moment coefficient is given by equations (57), (59), (60), and (62) of reference 1 as

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{M_{DP}} = & \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\gamma}{V} \left(\frac{c}{D} \right)^2 \bar{f}(c_n, G_n^*) + \left(\frac{c}{D} \right)^2 (2c_o + c_2) \right. \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c}{D} \right)^2 \bar{g}(c_n, E_n^*) - \frac{c}{D} \left[c_o (4E_o' + 2E_1') + 2c_1 E_o' \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \sum_{n=1}^4 (c_{n+1} E_n' - c_n E_{n+1}') \right] \right\} \quad (39)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$E_n' = \frac{\gamma}{V} (B_n + F_n) + A_n + D_n \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{f}(c_n, G_n^*) = & c_o (4G_o^* + 4G_1^* + 2G_2^*) + c_1 (G_1^* - G_3^*) + c_2 (2G_o^* - G_4^*) \\
& + c_3 (G_1^* - G_5^*) + c_4 G_2^* + c_5 G_3^* \quad (41)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{g}(c_n, E_n^*) = & c_o (4E_o^* + 4E_1^* + 2E_2^*) + c_1 (E_1^* - E_3^*) + c_2 (2E_o^* - E_4^*) \\
& + c_3 (E_1^* - E_5^*) + c_4 E_2^* + c_5 E_3^* \quad (42)
\end{aligned}$$

The F_n are the Fourier coefficients describing the velocity v_{γ_D} which is computed using equation (16).

$$\frac{v_{\gamma_D}}{\gamma} = \sum_o^5 F_n \cos n\theta \quad (43)$$

The duct surface pressure distribution is obtained from the Bernoulli equation

$$C_p = 1 - \left(\frac{u_s}{V} \right)^2 \quad (44)$$

where u_s is the induced surface velocity distribution. The surface velocity, u_s , is made up of a continuous portion and a discontinuous portion as given by equation (67) of reference 1. The continuous

velocity is corrected for duct thickness and the discontinuous velocity is approximated near the leading edge to remove the singularity. These corrections and approximations are explained in detail in reference 1.

3. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

3.1 Calculation Procedure

The computation proceeds as follows. An initial knowledge of the fan inflow velocity profile is required to compute blade performance, from which all other computations are made. Since the inflow is affected by the as yet undetermined duct-bound vorticity, an iterative procedure is used. An initial, uniform inflow of $2V$ is assumed, and the blade element calculations are made to determine the fan performance and the fan wake characteristics. The flow tangency condition on the duct reference cylinder is then applied to determine the duct-bound vorticity distribution. With all the singularity distributions known, the fan inflow is calculated. This is compared with the initially assumed inflow. If the two do not agree, a new inflow equal to the average between the initial and computed inflows is determined. The fan and duct-bound vorticity calculations are repeated to obtain a new inflow. The process continues until the inflow velocity in each annulus has converged to within the desired value. When convergence is obtained for all annuli, the program continues to calculate force and moment coefficients and duct surface pressure coefficients if desired.

3.2 Flow of Calculations

This section contains a discussion of the sequence of calculations within the program. The discussion describes the functions that are performed in the main program and each of the subroutines and the basic order in which they are performed. References are given for the various equations or relations used in the parts of the program.

The program consists of a main program and 20 subroutines. The cards in the source deck are identified in Columns 73 to 80 with a four-character identification indicating the number of the subroutine and a three-digit number representing the order of the card within the subroutine.

The main program is relatively short. Its basic functions are to control the flow of the program, and to perform the calculation for the local blade element performance, the calculation for the total fan inflow, the comparison of initial and computed inflows to determine convergence, and the calculation of the new inflow profile if the solution is not converged. The relationship between the main program and the subroutines is shown in figure 3.

The first operation in MAIN is a general initialization of four subroutines. ELLIPS is called to initialize tables of elliptic integrals, LAMBDA is called to initialize tables of the Heuman Lambda Function, PKL is called to initialize tables of $P_{k\ell}$ coefficients at various ratios of duct chord to diameter, and CLALF is called to initialize a table of section $c_{\ell_{\max}}$ versus thickness-to-chord ratio. The table of $c_{\ell_{\max}}$ versus t/c is determined from figure 2(b) of reference 1.

The program has several subroutines which are necessary for the operation of the program because of the service they perform, but they are not important to the understanding of the sequence of events in the program. These will be discussed here briefly and then omitted from the following program description, although they are shown on figure 3. Subroutine ELLIPS does a table look-up for the complete elliptic integrals of the first and second kind, given the argument of the elliptic integrals. Subroutine LAMBDA does a table look-up for the Heuman Lambda Function, given the two arguments of the function. Subroutine ARCSIN computes the principal value of the angle given the value of the sine of the angle. Subroutine FOURCS does a Fourier analysis of a function, given a table of values of the function. The subroutine computes an n-term cosine series ($n \leq 50$) to fit the given function. The first six terms of the series are used for the calculations in the program.

Subroutine INPUT is called by the main program. The major function of subroutine INPUT is to determine all of the quantities used in the calculation that are functions only of the duct configuration, the centerbody geometry, the fan blade characteristics, or the number of fan annuli. Included in these quantities are the Fourier series coefficients for velocities and vorticities which are functions only of duct chord-to-diameter ratio or duct thickness. This subroutine also

reads in the input data, checks it for certain specific errors, and then prints out all of the input information. Now several subroutines must be called to do more specific initialization of parameters which are only dependent on the geometry of the system. Subroutine HUB is called to compute the strength and location of the point source and point sink which describe the centerbody model. ALFRNG is called to compute the G_n^* Fourier coefficients in equation (37) and the H_n Fourier coefficients in equation (32). PRESS is called to set up tables of the duct thickness correction factor and the leading-edge singularity parameter. These tables are used in the calculation of the duct surface pressure distribution. Subroutine INPUT next calls subroutine PKL to look up a table of the $P_{k\ell}$ influence coefficients. These coefficients, used in computing the radial velocity induced by a distribution of vortex rings, are functions only of c/D and are obtained from reference 9. Subroutine CAMBER is called to compute the induced camber coefficients which are combined with the geometric camber coefficients to obtain the total effective camber of the duct.

Subroutine HUB is called again by INPUT to compute the Fourier coefficients D_n and D_n^* . These coefficients are constants for a given duct and centerbody configuration; therefore, they may be computed at this time assuming a unit free stream and then correcting for the increased free stream as they are used.

Subroutine PROP divides the fan annulus into the required number of annuli (which is input), computes the inner, outer, and mean radii of the annuli and interpolates in the blade β , b/R_p , and h/b input tables to obtain values of β , b/R_p , and h/b at the mean radii of the annuli.

Certain components of the inflow to the fan are constants and can be computed at this time. Subroutine GAMCYL computes the nondimensional axial inflow velocities (in the form u/γ) induced at the mean radii of the fan annuli by a vortex cylinder trailing from the duct trailing edge. These are a function only of c/D . The equation solved is equation (A-10) of reference 5. In this equation, it is necessary to use elliptic integrals, an arcsin relation, and the Heuman Lambda Function. These are obtained, respectively, from subroutines ELLIPS, ARCSIN, and LAMBDA. Subroutine SRCRNG computes the nondimensional axial inflow velocity

(in the form u/v) induced at the mean radii of the fan annuli by the source rings representing the duct thickness distribution. The equation used is equation (A-6) of reference 5. Subroutine HUB computes the nondimensional axial inflow velocity (in the form u/V) induced at the mean radii of the fan annuli by the source-sink distribution representing the centerbody geometry. The equation used is equation (15) of reference 1. The two latter inflow velocities must be corrected for the increased local axial velocity as is discussed in reference 1.

Subroutine BNCOEF computes the Fourier cosine series coefficients (B_n) for the nondimensional radial velocity (in the form v/γ) induced along the duct reference cylinder by a vortex cylinder trailing from the duct trailing edge. The equation used is equation (C-3) of reference 5. The subroutine ANCOEF computes Fourier series coefficients for three sets of velocities on the duct reference cylinder. The coefficients B_n^* are those of the nondimensional axial velocity (u/γ) induced by a vortex cylinder from the duct trailing edge (eqs. (23) and (25) of ref. 3). The coefficients $(A_n)_w$ and $(A_n^*)_w$ are those of the nondimensional radial (v/γ_w) and axial (u/γ_w) velocities, respectively, induced by the w^{th} inner vortex cylinder trailing from the fan. The equations used are equations (13) and (16), and equations (20) and (21), respectively, of reference 3. These Fourier coefficients are obtained by fitting a 50-term Fourier cosine series to the chordwise velocity distribution and truncating after the sixth term. At this point, the coefficients for all of the velocities induced at the duct reference cylinder by the fan wake, duct thickness, and the centerbody are known, and control returns to the main program.

The blade element performance in each of the fan disk annuli is computed using the local blade lift coefficient obtained from subroutine CLALF. The section c_f includes the effect of local blade stall in the manner described in reference 1. The strengths of the internal vortex cylinders are now computed. The main program calls subroutine CNCOEF. The basic purpose of this subroutine is to apply the boundary condition of no flow through the duct camberline to compute the Fourier coefficients, C_n , representing the duct-bound vorticity γ_D . The six C_n coefficients are obtained from the solution of a matrix equation involving the A_n , A_n^* , B_n , B_n^* , D_n , D_n^* coefficients, the camber

coefficients, and the vortex cylinder strengths just computed. The three dependent matrices in this equation are computed and defined in subroutine CNCOEF. The equation is then solved for the C_n through use of the matrix inversion subroutine, MATRIX. If the matrix to be inverted is singular, an error message is printed and the subroutine transfers to a STOP statement.

Now that all the singularity distributions are known, the correction factors which are applied to the duct thickness-induced velocities and the centerbody-induced velocities are computed. Both correction factors need the velocities induced by the vortex cylinder trailing from the trailing edge of the duct and the duct-bound vorticity, γ_D . These induced axial velocities are obtained from subroutines GAMCYL and VTXRNG, respectively.

Subroutine VTXRNG is called again to compute the axial inflow to the fan due to the duct-bound vorticity, γ_D . Equation (A-9) of reference 5 is used with the C_n coefficients just computed.

The main program then sums the inflow velocities in each of the fan annuli obtained from all the singularity distributions and adds to these the free-stream velocity and the discontinuous portion of the velocity difference across each vortex cylinder ($\gamma_w/2$). The resulting total inflow in each annulus is compared with the initially assumed inflow. If all velocities do not agree within the prescribed convergence limit, the new inflow is assumed to be the average between the initial and computed velocities. The program then returns to the computation of new values of the local blade performance. Subroutine CNCOEF is called, new C_n coefficients determined, new corrections for the centerbody-induced velocities and duct-thickness-induced velocities are computed, VTXRNG is called to obtain the fan inflow due to the duct-bound vorticity, and a new total fan inflow obtained. This iterative process is repeated until convergence is obtained for all the fan annuli or until 50 iterations have been completed.

After convergence is obtained, the main program calls OUTPUT which immediately prints out the fan loading and inflow parameters. The force and moment coefficients are computed and output, and if the duct surface pressure coefficients are to be computed, subroutine PRESS is called. In PRESS, the velocity induced on the duct reference cylinder by all the

singularity distributions is computed. This includes the axial velocity induced by the duct-bound vorticity, γ_α , associated with the duct at angle of attack. These induced velocities are obtained from subroutine ALFRNG which uses equation (49) of reference 1. After summing all the continuous and discontinuous velocity components, Bernoulli's equation is used to compute the duct surface pressure coefficients. Control returns to OUTPUT where the pressure coefficients are printed. This completes the series of calculations and control is returned to the main program.

The above sequence of operations is arranged such that the calculations performed by INPUT provide all the parameters dependent only on the duct and propeller configuration. Thus, if performance of a given configuration at a number of advance ratios or angles of attack is desired, an index is read from a card following completion of the calculations in OUTPUT, the next values of J and α read, and control is returned to the part of the main program just after INPUT has been called, which avoids some recomputation. If a new configuration is to be analyzed, control returns to the statement in the main program calling INPUT, where a complete new case is read in.

3.3 Use of Program

The program is written in Fortran IV for the IBM 7094 computer. No tapes other than the standard input and output tapes are required. Typical execution times are approximately two minutes for the first case and one minute for each additional run utilizing the same geometry. A complete description of the input and output is presented in sections 4 and 5 respectively, and a program listing is given in section 7.

4. DESCRIPTION OF INPUT

This section contains a description of the input for the computer program. The information required on the cards is described in section 4.1. The remainder of the subsections below describe the manner in which some of the input quantities are determined for a given ducted fan configuration.

4.1 Input Data

The format of the input cards making up a normal run is shown in figure 4. In this figure the variable is given as well as the card column in which the punching of the value of the variable is begun and the format in which it is punched. In all input the format is set up for four figures to the right of the decimal point. If more significant figures are required, the decimal point may be moved to the left some appropriate amount. As long as the number is punched in the specified field of 10 columns, the decimal point may be punched in any column.

Card No. 1 contains any alphabetic and numeric information that is desired for identification purposes. This information is printed at the top of each page of output.

Card No. 2 contains information about the geometry of the duct. The first item (c/D) is the chord-to-diameter ratio. This value should be greater than zero and less than about 2.5. This upper limit is approximate and is necessary only because some coefficients built into the program must be extrapolated for $c/D > 2$. The next items on this card are the axial location of the fan within the duct (x_p/c), the maximum thickness-to-chord ratio of the airfoil section of the duct (t/c),³ the ratio of the duct radius at the trailing edge to the fan radius (R_p/R_t), and the ratio of the centerbody radius at the fan station to the fan tip radius (R_{CB}/R_p) (or the fan hub-tip ratio). The last item is the convergence criterion (ϵ). The iteration will stop when the inflow profiles agree within $\epsilon \times 10^2$ percent. A suggested range for ϵ is $0.001 \leq \epsilon \leq 0.01$.

Card No. 3 contains the four Fourier coefficients (R_n) of a cosine series fit to the duct camberline. If the duct is uncambered, these four values are all zero.⁴

³The value of t/c must be within the range $0.06 \leq t/c \leq 0.24$ because of correction factors used in the calculation of duct pressure distribution. If t/c is outside this range, the pressure distribution will be slightly in error, but all other calculations will be correct.

⁴A detailed discussion of the manner of computing these four coefficients is given in section 4.2.

Card No. 4 contains the information necessary to define the centerbody. The first item is the centerbody length expressed as a fraction of the duct chord (ℓ_{CB}/c). The second item is the location of the centerbody nose in the duct coordinate system (x_{CB}/c). If the centerbody extends forward of the duct leading edge, $x_{CB}/c < 0$. The next item is the maximum radius of the centerbody expressed as a fraction of the centerbody length (r_{max}/ℓ_{CB}) and the last item on this card is the x location of r_{max} ($x_{r_{max}}$) in the duct coordinate system. Preparation of the input on this card must meet certain specifications which are discussed in detail in section 4.3.

Card No. 5 contains six quantities. The first, NBLD, is the number of fan blades. This number must be greater than zero. The second item, NZ, is the number of equal area annuli into which the fan annulus is divided. The limitation on NZ is $2 \leq NZ \leq 24$. The third item, NZP, is the number of stations in the input table of fan blade characteristics. The limitations on NZP are $2 \leq NZP \leq 24$. The next quantity is IR, the number of x -stations at which the duct surface pressure distribution is to be calculated. At a given x/c , the pressure coefficient is computed on the inside and outside surface of the duct. The value of IR must be in the range $1 \leq IR \leq 25$.⁵ The next item, NPRES, is an index which controls the form of the surface pressure coefficient. If NPRES = 1, the surface pressure coefficient is based on free-stream dynamic pressure. If NPRES = 2, the surface pressure coefficient is based on the propeller tip speed. The last quantity, NPRINT, is an output index which controls the quantity of output. For normal runs, NPRINT = 0. If NPRINT = 1, an extra page of optional output is developed which contains a table of the components of the inflow to the propeller. This optional output is described in the output section of this report. Another output option is available, but the authors recommend that it not be used, as it is useful only for diagnostic purposes. If NPRINT = 10, a page listing all of the Fourier cosine series coefficients for the u and v

⁵The input controlling the pressure distribution calculation has been set up for ease of repetitive running with the same configuration. Consequently, IR must be 1 or greater, whether or not any pressures are to be computed. An index on the last card indicates the requirement for computing pressures.

velocities induced at the duct reference cylinder is printed. If NPRINT = 11, both of the above optional pages are output. In most cases of interest, NPRINT will be identically zero.

Card No. 6 contains the fan radii (r/R_p) at which the blade characteristics are to be input. There are NZP entries in this table, so if $NZP > 8$, the other entries in the table must be included on following cards. For example, if $NZP = 17$, three cards are required. The first two cards will have eight fields each and the third card one field. The values must be put in order of increasing radius ratio. The first entry in the table should be the value of r/R_p at the root or hub, which nominally is equal to R_{CB}/R_p , the value on Card No. 2. The last value in the table should be $r/R_p \approx 1.0$. There cannot be more than 24 entries in the table.

Card No. 7 contains values of the fan blade chord (b/R_p) at the radial stations corresponding to the values on Card No. 6. With eight fields per card, there will be as many cards here as in the r/R_p case (Card No. 6).

Card No. 8 contains the fan blade pitch angle (β) in degrees at the radial stations corresponding to the values on Card No. 6. The pitch angle is the blade twist angle measured from the plane of rotation to the zero lift line of the local blade section. The number of cards here will be the same as the number of r/R_p cards (Card No. 6).

Card No. 9 contains the blade section thickness-to-chord ratio at the radial stations corresponding to those on Card No. 6. The number of cards here will be the same as the number of r/R_p cards (Card No. 6).

Card No. 10 contains the values of x/c at which the duct surface pressure coefficients are to be calculated. This card should contain IR values, and if $IR > 8$, the ninth and succeeding values should be put on following cards in the same format as shown for Card No. 10. The values should be put in ascending order with the limitation $0 \leq x/c \leq 1.0$. Since the inner duct surface pressure distribution has a discontinuity at the fan due to the pressure jump aft of the fan, it is desirable to include x/c values just upstream and downstream of the fan. No numerical problem occurs, however, if the x/c value exactly at the fan station is input, since the program uses the total

pressure upstream of the fan to compute the inner duct pressure coefficient at the fan station.

Card No. 11 is the last card required for a particular configuration. The first item on this card is a run identification number, NRUN. The only restrictions on NRUN are that $NRUN \leq 9999$ and $NRUN \neq 0$. The second quantity is the index NPHI, which is the number of azimuth stations around the duct at which the surface pressure coefficients are to be calculated. The limitation is that $0 \leq NPHI \leq 5$. If $NPHI = 0$, no pressure calculation will be performed for this run. The next quantity is the advance ratio, J. The advance ratio must be greater than zero.⁶ The duct angle of attack, α , in degrees is the next item. The only requirement is that $\cos \alpha \neq 0$. The remaining five fields on the card should contain the azimuth angles, ϕ , in degrees, at which pressure distributions are to be calculated. There should be NPHI values of ϕ , and due to the symmetry of the flow, $0 \leq \phi \leq 180^\circ$.

If only one run is to be made, the input deck is complete with Card No. 11. If two or more runs are to be made, the card arrangement following Card No. 11 for stacking runs is as follows:

(1) If the same ducted fan configuration is to be investigated at a different advance ratio or angle of attack or if different values of ϕ are of interest, only one additional card is required to initiate the new run. This card has the same format as Card No. 11. The run number can be changed to identify the new run. Each succeeding run with the same configuration requires the one additional card, and this card can be repeated as many times as desired.

(2) If a different duct and/or fan configuration is to be investigated, the card following Card No. 11 must be blank. The new case is then loaded as a deck consisting of Card Nos. 1 through 11.

A sample set of input data illustrating the program options is shown in figure 6.

⁶A value of $J = 0$ causes numerical problems in the machine. To compute a zero advance ratio (hover) case, set $J = 0.01$.

4.2 Duct Camber and Thickness

The duct thickness and camber are required on the second and third cards. A brief discussion is given below with regard to the selection of these parameters. In order to give a reasonably wide latitude to the use of the program while at the same time not storing a great quantity of airfoil data in the program, the specifications of duct thickness and camber were separated.

The thickness distribution is taken to be the local profile thickness as measured from the camberline. For purposes of including thickness effects in the performance calculations, the thickness distribution is specified within the program as that of a symmetrical four-digit NACA airfoil which has an analytical expression for the variation of thickness with distance along the chord. This distribution is completely specified by one parameter, the ratio of maximum thickness to chord. In selecting a value for a given duct configuration, it is suggested that the $(t/c)_{max}$ value be chosen which will yield the best fit to the actual duct shape along the inner forward portion of the duct, while still giving a reasonable fit over the other portions of the section. Tables of thickness distribution for various $(t/c)_{max}$ can be obtained from Appendix I of reference 11.

The camber coefficients required in the third card are computed according to the methods given below. Figure 1 indicates the notation and coordinate systems. The axial coordinates are x , measured from the leading edge with the range 0 to c ; θ , measured from the leading edge with the range 0 to π ; and x_s , measured from $x = c/2$ with the range $-c/2$ to $+c/2$. The relation between θ and x_s is given by

$$\cos \theta = -2x_s/c \quad (45)$$

The local slope of the geometric camberline is

$$\frac{dr_c}{dx_s} = \sum_{n=0}^3 R_n \cos(n\theta) \quad (46)$$

This can be integrated to give the camberline shape as

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{r_c - R}{c} = & -R_0 \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2} \right) + R_1 \left(\frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{4} \right) \\ & + R_2 \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) \\ & + R_3 \left(-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^4 \theta \right) \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

The camberline radius at the trailing edge is identically that of the duct reference cylinder, which passes through the trailing-edge radius; that is, at $\theta = \pi$, $r_c - R = 0$. Four other points along the camberline must be selected and their r_c values put into the above equation to obtain four simultaneous equations for the four R_n coefficients. It is suggested on the basis of past experience that these points be nearly equally spaced for best results; that is, at $x/c = 0, 1/4, 1/2$, and $3/4$. If these four points are chosen, the R_n coefficients can be calculated from the following equations.

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_0 \\ R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (-1 \frac{2}{3}) & (1 \frac{1}{3}) & (0) & (-1 \frac{1}{3}) \\ (-3 \frac{1}{3}) & (5 \frac{1}{3}) & (-4) & (5 \frac{1}{3}) \\ (-2) & (4) & (0) & (-4) \\ (-1 \frac{1}{3}) & (5 \frac{1}{3}) & (-8) & (5 \frac{1}{3}) \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{r_c - R}{c} \right)_0 \\ \left(\frac{r_c - R}{c} \right)_{1/4} \\ \left(\frac{r_c - R}{c} \right)_{1/2} \\ \left(\frac{r_c - R}{c} \right)_{3/4} \end{bmatrix} \quad (48)$$

If the camberline is not well behaved (for example, if it should have a hook near the leading edge), four other values of x/c may be necessary to give the best overall fit to the actual camberline. Several tries may be necessary to select the right combination of four points.

If the duct has no camber, all the R_n coefficients are input equal to zero.

4.3 Centerbody

The centerbody shape is approximated by a Rankine body, figure 5. Because the centerbody model is so simple, there are certain restrictions on the input. It is necessary that x_{CB}/c , r_{max}/ℓ_{CB} , ℓ_{CB}/c , and $x_{r_{max}}/c$ be input such that the centerbody half-length (distance between the nose and the point of maximum radius) is greater than the maximum radius; that is

$$\frac{x_{r_{max}}}{c} - \frac{x_{CB}}{c} > \frac{r_{max}}{\ell_{CB}}$$

or in terms of the nondimensional ratios,

$$\left(\frac{x_{r_{max}}}{c}\right)\left(\frac{c}{\ell_{CB}}\right) - \left(\frac{x_{CB}}{c}\right)\left(\frac{c}{\ell_{CB}}\right) > \left(\frac{r_{max}}{\ell_{CB}}\right)$$

The effect of the centerbody on the ducted fan performance cannot be eliminated entirely from the program, but it can be made negligibly small by inputting the appropriate geometry. Thus, if the user wishes to remove the effect of the centerbody, the centerbody parameters should be input according to the following rules:

$$\frac{x_{CB}}{c} = \frac{x_p}{c} - 0.02$$

$$\frac{\ell_{CB}}{c} = 0.04$$

$$\frac{r_{max}}{\ell_{CB}} = 0.005$$

$$\frac{x_{r_{max}}}{c} = \frac{x_p}{c}$$

If these values are used, the area inside the fan hub radius (πR_{CB}^2) will be unloaded unless R_{CB} is set equal to zero. It should be noted that because of the formulation of the program, the leading edge of the centerbody should be forward of the fan station in order to avoid numerical problems; that is

$$\frac{x_{CB}}{c} < \frac{x_p}{c}$$

Generally, in approximating the centerbody shape, the user should try to fit the portion between the nose and the fan station best. This will give the best results for the inflow to the fan. If possible, the total length should be approximated, but if compromise is necessary, the portion ahead of the fan is more important than that aft of the fan. If the maximum centerbody radius occurs aft of the fan, some judgment must be used to decide on the position and value of the maximum radius. Remembering that the purpose of the centerbody model is to approximate the blockage effect on the inflow to the fan, the best centerbody model is a compromise to give the closest fit to both the maximum radius and the radius at the fan station.

4.4 Fan Blade Characteristics

A simple method to account for local blade stall is described in reference 1. This method involves a table of $c_{l_{max}}$ versus t/c derived from figure 2(b) of reference 1. This table is built into Subroutine CLALF. If the user wishes to change this table, he should use the following procedure.

The local section thickness-to-chord ratio is called array TCB with 10 entries ranging from $TCB(1) = 0$ to $TCB(10) = 0.34$. The blade section $c_{l_{max}}$ is called array CLMX, with 10 entries corresponding to the TCB array. The table is easily changed by changing corresponding entries of TCB and CLMX. It is advised that the total number of entries (10) in the table be unchanged. If the user would like to remove the effect of blade stall and assume that the blade section $c_{l_{\alpha}}$ is constant and equal to 2π at any angle of attack, every entry in the array CLMX should be set equal to some large number, for example, 10.0.

5. DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUT

The nominal output consists of three pages of data, to which can be added one additional page of optional output. The pages are numbered and each page has the run number at the top plus the identification information which is punched in the first card of the input deck.

A typical set of output including one page of optional output is shown in the sample case (figure 7).

The first page is numbered PAGE 0. It contains a listing of the input data plus a table of definitions of symbols. The input listed on the line entitled DUCT GEOMETRY is the duct chord-to-diameter ratio (C/D), the axial position of the fan station as a fraction of duct chord (XP/C), the duct maximum thickness-to-chord ratio (T/C), the ratio of the duct trailing-edge radius to fan radius (RTE/RP), and the ratio of centerbody radius in the plane of the fan to the fan radius (RCB/RP). The next line lists the geometric camber coefficients, R_n . The next group of data indicates the fan blade geometry input into the program. The number of blades is given, and a table of (nondimensional) blade chord (B/RP), blade pitch angle (BETA), and thickness-to-chord ratio (TH/CHD) versus nondimensional radius (R/RP) is given. This information is followed by the centerbody geometry which consists of the ratio of centerbody length to the duct chord (LCB/C), the axial location of the centerbody nose (XCB/C), the maximum radius of the centerbody in fraction of centerbody length (RMAX/LCB), and the axial location of the maximum radius ($X(RMAX)/C$). The next line contains the convergence criterion (EPSILON). This is followed by a table of symbols and their definitions.

Page 1 is optional output (NPRINT = 1) and is so noted at the top of the page. This page lists the inflow velocity results obtained after convergence of the iterative process. For convenience, the duct characteristics printed on the previous page are again printed here at the top of the page with the addition of the ratio of the fan disk area to the duct exit area (AP/A). The next line lists the four Fourier coefficients of the effective camber, R_n^* . Following these are the duct angle of attack in degrees (ALPHA), the advance ratios $J = V/nD_p$ and $J' = V/\omega R$, and the values of $J \cos \alpha$ and $J' \cos \alpha$. The following table lists the induced inflow velocity in each of the annuli (N). At the center of each of the annuli, denoted R/RP , the inflow is made up of the velocities induced by the duct thickness (UQD/V), the duct-bound vorticity (UGD/V), the vortex cylinder trailing from the fan tip (UG/V), and the centerbody (UCB/V). The final column indicates the local blade bound vorticity, Γ/RV , (GAMMA/RV). The numbers in parentheses above UQD/V and UCB/V are the correction factors for

the thickness distribution and the centerbody, respectively. The last output on the page is the number of iterations required for convergence, and the convergence criterion. When the duct is at angle of attack, the reference V in the table is actually $V \cos \alpha$ or \bar{V} .

The next page, page 2, lists the fan and duct performance. Again, the duct characteristics are listed at the top of the page, together with the angle of attack and advance ratios. The table that follows lists at each of the fan annuli centers (R/R_P) the total inflow velocity (U/V), the strength of the vortex cylinder shed from the outer radius of the annulus (GAM/V), the angle of attack of the blade, in degrees, as measured from the line of zero lift of the blade, and the total pressure rise divided by the free-stream dynamic head ($\Delta P/Q$). When the duct is at angle of attack, the nondimensional inflow results, blade bound vorticity, and fan pressure rise are based on $\bar{V} = V \cos \alpha$, rather than V . Following the table are various force and moment coefficients preceded by note (A) or (B). The thrust and normal force and moment coefficients opposite (A) are defined as

$$C_T = \frac{T}{qA}$$

$$C_N = \frac{N}{qA}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{qAR}$$

where the moment center is at the center of the duct ($x = c/2, r = 0$). The coefficients opposite (B) are defined using the fan rotational speed and tip diameter as

$$C_T = \frac{T}{\rho n^2 D^4 p}$$

$$C_N = \frac{N}{\rho n^2 D^4 p}$$

$$C_M = \frac{M}{\rho n^2 D^5 p}$$

The propeller thrust coefficient is CTP(D). The duct thrust coefficient based only on the thrust on the duct-bound singularity distributions is given as CTD(P). The sum of these two is CTDP. The duct-thrust coefficient including the pressure thrust due to the fan tip pressure rise acting on the inner duct surface aft of the propeller as well as the thrust on the singularity distributions is noted CTD(P)'. The sum of this duct thrust and the propeller thrust is noted CTDP'. The normal-force coefficient is CNDP and the moment coefficient is CMDP.

The thrust coefficients with and without the pressure thrust added to the inner duct surface are presented in the output. The results in reference 5 show that inclusion of the pressure thrust on the duct gives better agreement with measured duct-thrust coefficients and pressure distributions on the inner duct surface. Therefore, all thrust results presented in section 9, Data Comparisons, include the pressure thrust on the duct. Both thrust results are included in the output so that the user can see the full effect of the pressure rise aft of the fan.

The last items on page 2 are several notes. Notes (A) and (B) are self-explanatory. The note denoted with an asterisk (*) corresponds to any asterisk printed in the table. This note is printed to bring attention to the fact that the blade sections are stalled in the annuli so noted.

The last page of output, page 3, contains the duct surface pressure distribution if it has been requested ($NPHI \neq 0$). Again, the duct characteristics and flow conditions are printed at the top of the page. The next line lists the azimuth angles, ϕ , in degrees. Directly under the azimuth angles are the corresponding pressure coefficients on the inside (CP(IN)) and outside (CP(OUT)) surfaces of the duct. The pressure coefficients are based on the free-stream dynamic pressure (NPRES = 1)

$$C_p = 1 - \left(\frac{u_s}{V}\right)^2$$

or the propeller tip speed (NPRES = 2)

$$C_p = \frac{V^2 - u_s^2}{2n^2 D_p^2}$$

according to the note printed as the last line on this page.

This completes the output for one complete run. The pages that follow depend on how runs are stacked. If the same duct and fan configuration is to be run at new values of advance ratio, angle of attack, or azimuth angles, the additional output will be the same as above starting with page 1. If some change has been made in the configuration, then the complete set of output from page 0 listing the new input data will follow.

6. DESCRIPTION OF ERROR MESSAGES AND STOPS

A number of error messages and stops are built into the program so that if certain conditions occur, the computation will stop and some indication of why it was stopped will be printed on the output.

Immediately after reading in the input data, several checks are made on specific quantities. If NPHI > 5, it is set equal to 5 and execution continues with no error message.

If the number of propeller blades (NBLD) is less than or equal to zero, the following message is printed:

"NUMBER OF BLADES IN ERROR, NBLD = -xx"

If the convergence criterion, ϵ , is less than or equal to zero, the following message is printed:

"CONVERGENCE CRITERION MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.0"

If the angle of attack, α , is greater than or equal to 90° , the following message is printed:

"ANGLE OF ATTACK MUST BE LESS THAN 90.0 DEGREES"

If the advance ratio, J , is less than or equal to zero, the following message is printed:

"ADVANCE RATIO MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.0"

In Subroutine CLALF the propeller blade thickness-to-chord ratios are tested. If any do not fall in the range $0.0 \leq t/c \leq 0.34$, the following message is printed:

"THE BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO IS OUTSIDE THE RANGE
0.0 TO 0.34"

Two error messages associated with computation of a centerbody shape are built into Subroutine HUB. If the centerbody geometry is input such that the requirements listed in section 4.3 are not met, the following message is printed:

"INPUT CENTERBODY DIMENSIONS IN ERROR"

If Subroutine HUB is unable to converge on the source and sink locations, the following message is printed:

"SUBROUTINE HUB UNABLE TO COMPUTE CENTERBODY
GEOMETRY"

If any or all of the above messages are printed, the following message is also printed:

"ERROR - EXECUTION TERMINATED"

and the program terminates execution at a STOP statement in the Main program.

The above errors are due to errors in the input data and should be simple to correct. If the program fails to converge on the inflow profile in 50 iterations, two more iterations are made. The results of iterations number 51 and 52 are output, including the optional page showing the components of the induced inflow velocities. The following messages are then printed:

"PROGRAM DID NOT CONVERGE ON INFLOW PROFILE"

"ERROR - EXECUTION TERMINATED"

and the computation terminates at the STOP statement in the Main program.

The above error is rare and has occurred in the authors' experience only under conditions of small advance ratio, $J \cos \alpha$, and small blade pitch angles. If all the input appears correct, increase $J \cos \alpha$ by increasing J or decreasing α and rerun the same case again. Also check the convergence criterion (ϵ), and consider increasing it to relax the tolerance on convergence. Experience has shown that ϵ

should not be larger than 0.01. There is approximately 10 percent difference between force and moment coefficients computed with $\epsilon = 0.01$ and $\epsilon = 0.10$. An example of a case that consistently did not converge was the Doak ducted fan (ref. 12) with 11° pitch at advance ratios less than 0.5 in axial flow.

If the duct thickness-to-chord ratio is outside the range $0.06 \leq t/c \leq 0.24$, the following warning is printed:

"DUCT PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION CALCULATION ASSUMES
T/C = x.xxx"

7. PROGRAM LISTING

The ducted fan performance analysis program is written in Fortran IV for the IBM 7094 computer. The program consists of the main program and 20 subroutines. Each source deck is identified in columns 73-80 by a four-character identification (NExx) indicating the number of the subroutine and a three-digit number sequencing the cards within the subroutine. The program listing is given in the following pages. The table below will act as a table of contents for the program listing.

<u>Program</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
MAIN	NE00	37
INPUT	NE01	40
PKL	NE02	44
ELLIPS	NE03	47
LAMBDA	NE04	53
HUB	NE05	61
CAMBER	NE06	63
PROP	NE07	64
CLALF	NE08	65
ARCSIN	NE09	67
MATRIX	NE10	68
FOURCS	NE11	69
SRCRNG	NE12	71
VTXRNG	NE13	73
ALFRNG	NE14	77
GAMCYL	NE15	81

<u>Program</u>	<u>Identification</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
BNCOEF	NE16	83
ANCOEF	NE17	84
CNCOEF	NE18	87
PRESS	NE19	89
OUTPUT	NE20	93

```

C DUCTED PROPELLER ANALYSIS PROGRAM NE00 001
C
C DIMENSION B(6),BS(6),SA(6),SAS(6),P(6,6) NE00 002
C DIMENSION C(6),A(25,6),AS(25,6),D(6),DS(6),SC(6),GS(6),H(6) NE00 003
C DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),BTA(25),TCBLD(25),RA(25),XPRES(25),PHI(5) NE00 004
C DIMENSION UG(25),UQD(25),UGD(25),UV(25),UCB(25),VCB(25), NE00 005
C 1 UGP(25,25),UGA(25),GV(25),GRV(25),CPP(5,25),CPM(5,25) NE00 006
C DIMENSION ALPHA(25),STALL(25),JSTL(25),TALK(20) NE00 007
C
C COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,SA,SAS,P NE00 008
C COMMON/NEAR1/ NRUN,NBLD,NZ,MZ,NPRES,IR,NTIME,NERR,NPAG,NPHI,NPRINT NE00 009
C COMMON/NEAR2/ C,A,AS,D,DS,SC,GS,H NE00 010
C COMMON/NEAR3/ RRP,XP,Z,BLD,RB,BR,BTA,TCBLD,TC,RCBRP,APA,ALF,XPRES,NE00 011
C 1 RA,XCB,XR,ELCBC,RMAX,PHI,CORJ,CORCB NE00 012
C COMMON/NEAR4/ UG,UQD,UGD,UV,UCB,VCB,UGP,UGA,GV,GAM,GRV,CPP,CPM NE00 013
C COMMON/NEAR5/ ARJ,ARJP,EPS,RAD,CL,ALPHA,STALL,JSTL,TALK NE00 014
C
C 120 FORMAT(2I5,7F10.6) NE00 015
C 997 FORMAT (///10X,42HPROGRAM DID NOT CONVERGE ON INFLOW PROFILE///) NE00 016
C 998 FORMAT (///10X,28HERROR - EXECUTION TERMINATED///) NE00 017
C
C INITIALIZATION OF SUBROUTINES NE00 018
C
C DUM=0.0 NE00 019
C MZZZ=0 NE00 020
C CALL ELLIPS (DUM,DUM,DUM) NE00 021
C CALL LAMBDA (DUM,DUM,DUM) NE00 022
C CALL PKL (DUM,P) NE00 023
C CALL CLALF (0) NE00 024
C MZZZ=1 NE00 025
C
C PI=3.1415926 NE00 026
C RAD=180./PI NE00 027
C
C 29 NERR=0 NE00 028
C CALL INPUT NE00 029
C IF (NERR) 28,28,999 NE00 030
C
C 28 CSALF=COS(ALF/RAD) NE00 031
C ARJV=ARJ NE00 032
C ARJVP=ARJP NE00 033
C ARJ=ARJ*CSALF NE00 034
C ARJP=ARJP*CSALF NE00 035
C DO 30 K=1,NZ NE00 036
C 30 UV(K)= 2.0 NE00 037
C NTIME=1 NE00 038
C CORCB=2.0 NE00 039
C 31 DO 32 K=1,NZ NE00 040
C BPI=RB(K)/ARJP/UV(K) NE00 041
C ABPI=ATAN (BPI) NE00 042
C ALPHA(K)=(ABPI-BTA(K))*RAD NE00 043
C BPI=BPI*BPI NE00 044
C BPI=SQRT (BPI+1.0) NE00 045
C J=K NE00 046
C CALL CLALF (J) NE00 047
C IF (NERR-1) 25,999,999 NE00 048
C 25 CONTINUE NE00 049
C GRV(K)=0.5*CL*BR(K)*UV(K)*BPI NE00 050
C 32 CONTINUE NE00 051

```

```

33 GV(NZ)=GRV(NZ)*BLD/PI/ARJP+1.0          NE00 060
    AGV= 1.0                                  NE00 061
    IF(GV(NZ))133,233,233                  NE00 062
133 GV(NZ)=-GV(NZ)                          NE00 063
    AGV=-1.0                                 NE00 064
233 GV(NZ)=AGV*SQRT (GV(NZ))-1.0          NE00 065
    AGV= 1.0                                  NE00 066
    SGV=1.0                                   NE00 067
34 DO 35 J=1,MZ                           NE00 068
    K=NZ-J                                 NE00 069
    L=K+1                                 NE00 070
    SGV=SGV+GV(L)                         NE00 071
    SGV2=SGV*SGV                           NE00 072
    GRVD=GRV(K)-GRV(L)                   NE00 073
    GRVD=GRVD*BLD/PI/ARJP                 NE00 074
    DUM=SGV2+GRVD                         NE00 075
    AGV=1.0                                 NE00 076
    IF (DUM.LT.0.0) AGV=-1.0              NE00 077
    GV(K)=AGV*SQRT(AGV*DUM)-SGV          NE00 078
35 CONTINUE                                NE00 079
    DO 38 N=1,6                           NE00 080
    SA(N)=0.0                             NE00 081
38 SAS(N)=0.0                            NE00 082
    DO 40 N=1,6                           NE00 083
    DO 39 M=1,MZ                         NE00 084
    SA(N)=SA(N)+A(M,N)*GV(M)           NE00 085
39 SAS(N)=SAS(N)+AS(M,N)*GV(M)         NE00 086
40 CONTINUE                                NE00 087
C
    DO 41 N=1,6                           NE00 088
    SA(N)=SA(N) + D(N)*CORCB            NE00 089
41 SAS(N)=SAS(N) + DS(N)*CORCB        NE00 090
    GAM=GV(NZ)                           NE00 091
97 CALL CNCOEF (GAM,C)                  NE00 092
    DO 141 N=1,6                         NE00 093
    SA(N)=SA(N) - D(N)*CORCB            NE00 094
    SAS(N)=SAS(N) - DS(N)*CORCB        NE00 095
141 SAS(N)=SAS(N) - DS(N)*CORCB        NE00 096
C
C      COMPUTE CORRECTION FOR LOW ADVANCE RATIOS (CORJ)   NE00 097
C
    DUM=XPRES(1)                         NE00 098
    DUMM=RA(1)                           NE00 099
    XPRES(1)=XP                         NE00 100
    RA(1)=1.0                            NE00 101
    CALL GAMCYL (CD,XP,1,RB,UG,1,XPRES,UGP,RRP,RA)  NE00 102
    IRC=-1                               NE00 103
    CALL VTXRNG (CD,XP,IRC,RB,C,UGD,XPRES,P)       NE00 104
    CORJ=UGD(1)*GAM + UGP(1,1)*GAM + 1.0          NE00 105
    IF (CORJ.LT.1.0) CORJ=1.0                  NE00 106
C
C      COMPUTE CORRECTION FOR CENTERBODY INDUCED VELOCITIES (CORCB)  NE00 107
C
    RA(1)=0.0                            NE00 108
    CALL GAMCYL (CD,XP,1,RA,UG,0,XPRES,UGP,RRP,RA)  NE00 109
    IRC=1                               NE00 110
    CALL VTXRNG (CD,XP,IRC,RA,C,UGD,XPRES,P)       NE00 111
    CORCB=UGD(1)*GAM+UGP(1,1)*GAM+1.0             NE00 112
    DO 142 J=1,MZ                         NE00 113
142 CORCB=CORCB+GV(J)/2.0               NE00 114
                                            NE00 115
                                            NE00 116
                                            NE00 117
                                            NE00 118

```

```

IF (CORCB.LT.1.0) CORCB=1.0          NE00 119
XPRES(1)=DUM                         NE00 120
RA(1)=DUMM                           NE00 121
C
CDP=CD*RRP                           NE00 122
CALL VTXRNG (CDP,XP,NZ,RB,C,UGD,XPRES,P) NE00 123
98 IRT=0                             NE00 124
SUMG=0,                                NE00 125
DO 42 J=1,MZ                          NE00 126
42 SUMG=SUMG+GV(J)                   NE00 127
DO 45 J=1,MZ                          NE00 128
45 UNV=1.+ (UG(J)*GAM)+(UGD(J)*GAM)+UQD(J)*CORJ+UCB(J)*CORCB+SUMG/2.0 NE00 129
SUMG=SUMG-GV(J)                      NE00 130
DELV=UV(J)-UNV                      NE00 131
DELV=DELV/UNV                        NE00 132
DELV=ABS (DELV)                      NE00 133
IF(DELV-EPS) 45,45,44                NE00 134
44 IRT=IRT+1                         NE00 135
45 UV(J)=(UV(J)+UNV)/2.              NE00 136
J=NZ                                 NE00 137
UNV=1.+ (UG(J)*GAM)+(UGD(J)*GAM)+UQD(J)*CORJ+UCB(J)*CORCB NE00 138
DELV=UV(NZ)-UNV                      NE00 139
DELV=DELV/UNV                        NE00 140
DELV=ABS (DELV)                      NE00 141
UV(NZ)=(UV(NZ)+UNV)/2.              NE00 142
IF(DELV-EPS) 46,46,47                NE00 143
47 IRT=IRT+1                         NE00 144
46 IF(IRT) 50,60,50                  NE00 145
50 NTIME=NTIME+1                     NE00 146
IF (NTIME-51) 31,60,60                NE00 147
60 CALL OUTPUT                        NE00 148
IF (NTIME-51) 68,69,68                NE00 149
69 NERR=0                            NE00 150
GO TO 31                             NE00 151
68 IF (NERR) 70,70,996               NE00 152
70 READ (5,120) NRUN,NPHI,ARJ,ALF,(PHI(J),J=1,5) NE00 153
ARJP=ARJ/PI/RRP                      NE00 154
NPAG=0                               NE00 155
IF (NPHI.GT.5) NPHI=5                NE00 156
IF (NRUN) 28,29,28                  NE00 157
C
C      ERROR STOP
996 WRITE (6,997)                    NE00 158
999 WRITE (6,998)                    NE00 159
STOP                                  NE00 160
C
END                                   NE00 161
                                         NE00 162
                                         NE00 163
                                         NE00 164
                                         NE00 165

```

C SUBROUTINE INPUT NE01 001
 C
 DIMENSION B(6),BS(6),SA(6),SAS(6),P(6,6) NE01 002
 DIMENSION C(6),A(25,6),AS(25,6),D(6),DS(6),SC(6),GS(6),H(6) NE01 003
 DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),BTA(25),TCBLD(25),RA(25),XPRES(25),PHI(5) NE01 004
 DIMENSION UG(25),UQD(25),UGD(25),UV(25),UCB(25),VCB(25), NE01 005
 1 UGP(25,25),UGA(25),GV(25),GRV(25),CPP(5,25),CPM(5,25) NE01 007
 DIMENSION ALPHA(25),STALL(25),JSTL(25),TALK(20) NE01 008
 DIMENSION RE(4) NE01 009
 C NE01 010
 COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,SA,SAS,P NE01 011
 COMMON/NEAR1/ NRUN,NBLD,NZ,MZ,NPRES,IR,NTIME,NERR,NPAG,NPHI,NPRINT NE01 012
 COMMON/NEAR2/ C,A,AS,D,DS,SC,GS,H NE01 013
 COMMON/NEAR3/ RRP,XP,Z,BLD,RB,BR,BTA,TCBLD,TC,RCBRP,APA,ALF,XPRES,NE01 014
 1 RA,XCB,XR,ELCBC,RMAX,PHI,CORJ,CORCB NE01 015
 COMMON/NEAR4/ UG,UQD,UGD,UV,UCB,VCB,UGP,UGA,GV,GAM,GRV,CPP,CPM NE01 016
 COMMON/NEAR5/ ARJ,ARJP,EPS,RAD,CL,ALPHA,STALL,JSTL,TALK NE01 017
 C NE01 018
 101 FORMAT(15H1 RUN NUMBER,I5,49X,4HPAGE,I3//) NE01 019
 102 FORMAT(12H INPUT/5X,65H DUCT GEOMETRY... C/D XP/C NE01 020
 1 T/C RTE/RP RCB/RP) NE01 021
 103 FORMAT(10X,20H CAMBER COEFFICIENTS,,4F10.6//) NE01 022
 104 FORMAT(5X,22H PROPELLER GEOMETRY... ,I3,1X,6H BLADES//) NE01 023
 105 FORMAT(25X,34H R/RP B/RP BETA TH/CHD) NE01 024
 106 FORMAT(/5X,47H DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABULAR OUTPUT...//) NE01 025
 107 FORMAT(10X,66H R/RP RADIAL PROPELLER STATION IN FRACTION OF PRNE01 026
 10PELLER RADIUS) NE01 027
 108 FORMAT(10X,57H B/RP PROPELLER CHORD IN FRACTION OF PROPELLER RNE01 028
 1ADIUS) NE01 029
 109 FORMAT(10X,36H BETA PROPELLER PITCH IN DEGREES) NE01 030
 110 FORMAT(10X,50H TH/CHD PROPELLER BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO) NE01 031
 111 FORMAT(/5X,22H CENTERBODY GEOMETRY...2X5HLCB/C,5X5HXCB/C,3X8HRMAX/NE01 032
 1LCB,2X9HX(RMAX)/C/25X,4F10.5) NE01 033
 112 FORMAT(/5X,35H CONVERGENCE CRITERION... EPSILON =,F7.5) NE01 034
 114 FORMAT(10X1HV9X20H FREE STREAM VELOCITY) NE01 035
 122 FORMAT(10X,31H U TOTAL INFLOW VELOCITY) NE01 036
 124 FORMAT(10X,48H GAM/V STRENGTH OF INTERNAL VORTEX CYLINDER N) NE01 037
 125 FORMAT(10X,34H ALPHA ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEGREES) NE01 038
 126 FORMAT(10X,60H DELTA P/Q RISE IN TOTAL PRESSURE ACROSS PROPELLER NONE01 039
 1RMALIZED/25X,31H ON FREE STREAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE) NE01 040
 127 FORMAT(10X,53H CTP(D) THRUST COEFFICIENT ON PROPELLER IN THE DUCNE01 041
 1T) NE01 042
 128 FORMAT(10X,40H CTD(P) THRUST COEFFICIENT ON THE DUCT) NE01 043
 129 FORMAT(10X,34H CTD(P) TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT) NE01 044
 130 FORMAT(10X,65H CTD(P)' THRUST COEFFICIENT ON DUCT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST ON/25X,29H THE DUCT AFT OF THE PROPELLER) NE01 045
 131 FORMAT(10X,60H CTD(P)' TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST) NE01 046
 1RE THRUST) NE01 047
 132 FORMAT(10X,40H CNP TOTAL NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT) NE01 049
 133 FORMAT(10X,43H CM DP TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT) NE01 050
 134 FORMAT(10X,23H J ADVANCE RATIO) NE01 051
 135 FORMAT(10X,43H J' RATIO OF V TO PROPELLER TIP SPEED) NE01 052
 148 FORMAT(20A4) NE01 053
 149 FORMAT(10X,20A4//) NE01 054
 C NE01 055
 240 FORMAT(F10.3,F8.3,F10.4,F8.3,F8.4,2(2X,1PE12.5)) NE01 056
 241 FORMAT(I10,6F10.6) NE01 057
 244 FORMAT(5X,6(1PE13.6)) NE01 058
 250 FORMAT(20X,5F10.6//) NE01 059

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251 FORMAT(20X,2F10.6,F10.3,F10.5) NE01 060
520 FORMAT (2I5,7F10.4) NE01 061
521 FORMAT (8F10.4) NE01 062
522 FORMAT (10I5) NE01 063
NE01 064
C 750 FORMAT (///10X,33HNUMBER OF BLADES IN ERROR, NBLD =,I5) NE01 065
751 FORMAT (///10X,46HCONVERGENCE CRITERION MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.0) NE01 066
752 FORMAT (///10X,46HANGLE OF ATTACK MUST BE LESS THAN 90.0 DEGREES) NE01 067
753 FORMAT (///10X,38HADVANCE RATIO MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.0) NE01 068
NE01 069
C 20 READ (5,148) TALK NE01 070
READ (5,521) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP,EPS NE01 071
READ (5,521) R0,R1,R2,R3 NE01 072
READ (5,521) ELCBC,XCB,RMAX,XR NE01 073
READ (5,522) NBLD,NZ,NZP,IR,NPRES,NPRINT NE01 074
READ (5,521) (RB(J),J=1,NZP) NE01 075
READ (5,521) (BR(J),J=1,NZP) NE01 076
READ (5,521) (BTA(J),J=1,NZP) NE01 077
READ (5,521) (TCBLD(J),J=1,NZP) NE01 078
READ (5,521) (XPRES(N),N=1,IR) NE01 079
READ (5,520) NRUN,NPHI,ARJ,ALF,(PHI(J),J=1,5) NE01 080
NE01 081
C CHECK INPUT DATA NE01 082
C NE01 083
IF (NPHI.GT.5) NPHI=5 NE01 084
IF (NBLD) 700,700,701 NE01 085
700 WRITE (6,750) NBLD NE01 086
NERR=1 NE01 087
701 IF (EPS) 702,702,703 NE01 088
702 WRITE (6,751) NE01 089
NERR=1 NE01 090
703 IF (ALF-90.0) 704,705,705 NE01 091
705 WRITE (6,752) NE01 092
NERR=1 NE01 093
704 IF (ARJ) 706,706,707 NE01 094
706 WRITE (6,753) NE01 095
NERR=1 NE01 096
707 IF (NERR) 708,708,999 NE01 097
708 CONTINUE NE01 098
NPAG=0 NE01 099
WRITE (6,101) NRUN,NPAG NE01 100
WRITE (6,149) TALK NE01 101
NE01 102
C INITIALIZATION OF SUBROUTINES NE01 103
C NE01 104
MZZZ=0 NE01 105
CALL HUB (CD,XR,XCB,ELCBC,RMAX,IR,XPRES,RB,RRP,UCB,VCB) NE01 106
IF (NERR.GE.1) GO TO 999 NE01 107
CALL ALFRNG (CD,50,SC,UGA,XPRES) NE01 108
DO 22 J=1,6 NE01 109
H(J)=UGA(J+6) NE01 110
22 GS(J)=UGA(J) NE01 111
CALL PRESS NE01 112
MZZZ=1 NE01 113
Z=NZ NE01 114
MZ=NZ-1 NE01 115
CALL PKL (CD,P) NE01 116
ARJP=ARJ/PI/RRP NE01 117
BLD=NBLD NE01 118

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APA=1.0/(RRP*RRP)-(RCBRP*RCBRP/RRP/RRP) NE01 119
WRITE (6,102)
WRITE (6,250) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP NE01 120
WRITE (6,103) R0,R1,R2,R3 NE01 121
WRITE (6,104) NBLD NE01 122
WRITE (6,105)
DO 21 J=1,NZP NE01 123
21 WRITE (6,251) RB(J),BR(J),BTA(J),TCBLD(J) NE01 124
WRITE (6,111) ELCBC,XCB,RMAX,XR NE01 125
WRITE (6,112) EPS NE01 126
C NE01 127
C COMPUTE INDUCED CAMBER COEFFICIENTS NE01 128
C NE01 129
CALL CAMBER (CD,TC,RE) NE01 130
R0=R0-RE(1) NE01 131
R1=R1-RE(2) NE01 132
R2=R2-RE(3) NE01 133
R3=R3-RE(4) NE01 134
C NE01 135
WRITE (6,106) NE01 136
WRITE (6,107) NE01 137
WRITE (6,108) NE01 138
WRITE (6,109) NE01 139
WRITE (6,110) NE01 140
WRITE (6,114) NE01 141
WRITE (6,122) NE01 142
WRITE (6,134) NE01 143
WRITE (6,135) NE01 144
WRITE (6,124) NE01 145
WRITE (6,125) NE01 146
WRITE (6,126) NE01 147
WRITE (6,127) NE01 148
WRITE (6,128) NE01 149
WRITE (6,129) NE01 150
WRITE (6,130) NE01 151
WRITE (6,131) NE01 152
WRITE (6,132) NE01 153
WRITE (6,133) NE01 154
C NE01 155
C COMPUTE THE FOURIER COEFFICIENTS DUE TO THE CENTERBODY NE01 156
C NE01 157
MZZZ=-1 NE01 158
N=50 NE01 159
CALL HUB (CD,XP,XCB,ELCBC,RMAX,N,XPRES,RB,RRP,UCB,VCB) NE01 160
MZZZ=1 NE01 161
DO 40 K=1,6 NE01 162
D(K)=VCB(K) NE01 163
40 DS(K)=UCB(K) NE01 164
C CALL PROP (NZP,RB,BR,BTA,TCBLD,RRP,RCBRP,NZ,RA) NE01 165
C NE01 166
C COMPUTE THE CONSTANT PORTION OF THE INFLOW PROFILE NE01 167
C NE01 168
CDP=CD*RRP NE01 169
CALL GAMCYL (CDP,XP,NZ,RB,UG,O,XPRES,UGP,RRP,RA) NE01 170
CALL SRCRNG (CD,XP,TC,NZ,RB,UQD) NE01 171
CALL HUB (CD,XP,XCB,ELCBC,RMAX,NZ,XPRES,RB,RRP,UCB,VCB) NE01 172
C NE01 173
C COMPUTE THE FOURIER COEFFICIENTS DUE TO THE TRAILING VORTICITY NE01 174
C NE01 175

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C
      CRBN=CD#2.
      CALL BNCOEF (CRBN,B)
      NOUT=6
      N=50
      NCYL=NZ=1
      CALL ANCOEF (NCYL,N,RA,XP,CD,RRP,NRUN,O,BS,A,AS)
      DO 30 K=1,NZ
      BR(K)=BR(K)/RRP
      RB(K)=RB(K)/RRP
      BTA(K)=90.0-BTA(K)
 30  BTA(K)=BTA(K)/RAD
 999 RETURN
      END
      NE01 178
      NE01 179
      NE01 180
      NE01 181
      NE01 182
      NE01 183
      NE01 184
      NE01 185
      NE01 186
      NE01 187
      NE01 188
      NE01 189
      NE01 190
      NE01 191

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C SUBROUTINE PKL (CD,P) NE02 001
C DIMENSION P(6,6),A(6,6,7),C(7) NE02 002
C COMMON MZZZ NE02 003
C
C IF (MZZZ) 1,2,1 NE02 004
2 DO 10 K=1,6 NE02 005
    DO 10 L=1,6 NE02 006
        DO 10 M=1,7 NE02 007
10 A(K,L,M)=0.0 NE02 008
C
A(1,1,2) = .02683 NE02 009
A(1,3,2) = .01343 NE02 010
A(1,5,2) =-.00001 NE02 011
A(2,1,2) = .05366 NE02 012
A(2,2,2) = .02987 NE02 013
A(2,4,2) =-.00304 NE02 014
A(3,1,2) = .00608 NE02 015
A(3,3,2) = .00403 NE02 016
A(3,5,2) =-.00099 NE02 017
A(4,1,2) =-.00005 NE02 018
A(4,2,2) =-.00101 NE02 019
A(4,4,2) = .00148 NE02 020
A(4,6,2) =-.00049 NE02 021
A(5,1,2) =-.00001 NE02 022
A(5,3,2) =-.00049 NE02 023
A(5,5,2) = .00079 NE02 024
A(6,4,2) =-.00029 NE02 025
A(6,6,2) = .00049 NE02 026
C
A(1,1,3) = .07281 NE02 027
A(1,3,3) = .03644 NE02 028
A(1,5,3) =-.00004 NE02 029
A(2,1,3) = .14561 NE02 030
A(2,2,3) = .08526 NE02 031
A(2,4,3) =-.01252 NE02 032
A(2,6,3) = .00006 NE02 033
A(3,1,3) = .02491 NE02 034
A(3,3,3) = .01655 NE02 035
A(3,5,3) =-.00411 NE02 036
A(4,1,3) =-.00016 NE02 037
A(4,2,3) =-.00417 NE02 038
A(4,4,3) = .00609 NE02 039
A(4,6,3) =-.00200 NE02 040
A(5,1,3) =-.00013 NE02 041
A(5,3,3) =-.00206 NE02 042
A(5,5,3) = .00318 NE02 043
A(6,2,3) = .00002 NE02 044
A(6,4,3) =-.00120 NE02 045
A(6,6,3) = .00197 NE02 046
C
A(1,1,4) = .11925 NE02 047
A(1,3,4) = .05945 NE02 048
A(1,5,4) = .00019 NE02 049
A(2,1,4) = .23849 NE02 050
A(2,2,4) = .14668 NE02 051
A(2,4,4) =-.02765 NE02 052
A(2,6,4) = .00021 NE02 053

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A(3,1,4)	= .05488	NE02 060
A(3,3,4)	= .03702	NE02 061
A(3,5,4)	=-.00965	NE02 062
A(4,1,4)	= .00071	NE02 063
A(4,2,4)	=-.00922	NE02 064
A(4,4,4)	= .01418	NE02 065
A(4,6,4)	=-.00463	NE02 066
A(5,1,4)	=-.00042	NE02 067
A(5,3,4)	=-.00482	NE02 068
A(5,5,4)	= .00732	NE02 069
A(6,1,4)	=-.00005	NE02 070
A(6,2,4)	= .00005	NE02 071
A(6,4,4)	=-.00278	NE02 072
A(6,6,4)	= .00450	NE02 073
C		
A(1,1,5)	= .16016	NE02 074
A(1,3,5)	= .07907	NE02 075
A(1,5,5)	= .00107	NE02 076
A(2,1,5)	= .32032	NE02 077
A(2,2,5)	= .20609	NE02 078
A(2,4,5)	=-.04629	NE02 079
A(2,6,5)	= .00035	NE02 080
A(3,1,5)	= .09186	NE02 081
A(3,3,5)	= .06338	NE02 082
A(3,5,5)	=-.01766	NE02 083
A(4,1,5)	= .00402	NE02 084
A(4,2,5)	=-.01544	NE02 085
A(4,4,5)	= .02592	NE02 086
A(4,6,5)	=-.00855	NE02 087
A(5,1,5)	=-.00072	NE02 088
A(5,3,5)	=-.00883	NE02 089
A(5,5,5)	= .01338	NE02 090
A(6,1,5)	=-.00025	NE02 091
A(6,2,5)	= .00008	NE02 092
A(6,4,5)	=-.00512	NE02 093
A(6,6,5)	= .00814	NE02 094
C		
A(1,1,6)	= .22278	NE02 095
A(1,3,6)	= .10634	NE02 096
A(1,5,6)	= .00536	NE02 097
A(2,1,6)	= .44556	NE02 098
A(2,2,6)	= .30830	NE02 099
A(2,4,6)	=-.08513	NE02 100
A(2,6,6)	=-.00059	NE02 101
A(3,1,6)	= .17105	NE02 102
A(3,3,6)	= .12346	NE02 103
A(3,5,6)	=-.03845	NE02 104
A(4,1,6)	= .02020	NE02 105
A(4,2,6)	=-.02784	NE02 106
A(4,4,6)	= .05692	NE02 107
A(4,6,6)	=-.01932	NE02 108
A(5,1,6)	= .00079	NE02 109
A(5,3,6)	=-.01858	NE02 110
A(5,5,6)	= .02935	NE02 111
A(6,1,6)	=-.00123	NE02 112
A(6,2,6)	=-.00011	NE02 113
A(6,4,6)	=-.01087	NE02 114
A(6,6,6)	= .01620	NE02 115
C		

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A(1,1,7) = .26624          NE02 119
A(1,3,7) = .12146          NE02 120
A(1,5,7) = .01214          NE02 121
A(2,1,7) = .53248          NE02 122
A(2,2,7) = .38891          NE02 123
A(2,4,7) =-.11898          NE02 124
A(2,6,7) =-.00429          NE02 125
A(3,1,7) = .24533          NE02 126
A(3,3,7) = .18468          NE02 127
A(3,5,7) =-.06210          NE02 128
A(4,1,7) = .04662          NE02 129
A(4,2,7) =-.03871          NE02 130
A(4,4,7) = .09563          NE02 131
A(4,6,7) =-.03416          NE02 132
A(5,1,7) = .00738          NE02 133
A(5,3,7) =-.02992          NE02 134
A(5,5,7) = .05270          NE02 135
A(6,1,7) =-.00194          NE02 136
A(6,2,7) =-.00088          NE02 137
A(6,4,7) =-.01918          NE02 138
A(6,6,7) = .02998          NE02 139
C
C(1)=0.0                      NE02 140
C(2)=0.25                     NE02 141
C(3)=0.50                     NE02 142
C(4)=0.75                     NE02 143
C(5)=1.00                     NE02 144
C(6)=1.50                     NE02 145
C(7)=2.00                     NE02 146
GO TO 71                       NE02 147
NE02 148
C
1 DO 20 J=1,7                  NE02 149
IF(C(J)-CD) 20,19,21
20 CONTINUE                     NE02 150
GO TO 21                        NE02 151
NE02 152
19 M=J                          NE02 153
GO TO 100
21 M=J-1
N=J
DELT=C(N)-C(M)
DIFF=CD-C(M)
DELTA=DIFF/DELT
DO 30 K=1,6
DO 30 L=1,6
P(K,L)=A(K,L,M)+(DELTA*(A(K,L,N)-A(K,L,M)))
30 CONTINUE
GO TO 71
NE02 154
NE02 155
NE02 156
NE02 157
NE02 158
NE02 159
NE02 160
NE02 161
NE02 162
NE02 163
NE02 164
NE02 165
100 DO 40 K=1,6
DO 40 L=1,6
P(K,L)=A(K,L,M)
40 CONTINUE
71 RETURN
END
NE02 166
NE02 167
NE02 168
NE02 169
NE02 170
NE02 171

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C SUBROUTINE ELLIPS (AKSQ,TK,TE) NE03 001
C SUB. ELLIPS -- TABLE LOOK-UP OF ELLIPTIC INTEGRALS NE03 002
C
C DIMENSION CKK(100),CK(100),CE(100) NE03 003
C COMMON MZZZ NE03 004
C IF (MZZZ) 73,10,3 NE03 005
C
10 CONTINUE NE03 006
C
C CKK = ARGUMENT OF ELLIPTIC INTEGRALS NE03 007
C
CKK( 1) = .00 NE03 008
CKK( 2) = .01 NE03 009
CKK( 3) = .02 NE03 010
CKK( 4) = .03 NE03 011
CKK( 5) = .04 NE03 012
CKK( 6) = .05 NE03 013
CKK( 7) = .06 NE03 014
CKK( 8) = .07 NE03 015
CKK( 9) = .08 NE03 016
CKK( 10) = .09 NE03 017
CKK( 11) = .10 NE03 018
CKK( 12) = .11 NE03 019
CKK( 13) = .12 NE03 020
CKK( 14) = .13 NE03 021
CKK( 15) = .14 NE03 022
CKK( 16) = .15 NE03 023
CKK( 17) = .16 NE03 024
CKK( 18) = .17 NE03 025
CKK( 19) = .18 NE03 026
CKK( 20) = .19 NE03 027
CKK( 21) = .20 NE03 028
CKK( 22) = .21 NE03 029
CKK( 23) = .22 NE03 030
CKK( 24) = .23 NE03 031
CKK( 25) = .24 NE03 032
CKK( 26) = .25 NE03 033
CKK( 27) = .26 NE03 034
CKK( 28) = .27 NE03 035
CKK( 29) = .28 NE03 036
CKK( 30) = .29 NE03 037
CKK( 31) = .30 NE03 038
CKK( 32) = .31 NE03 039
CKK( 33) = .32 NE03 040
CKK( 34) = .33 NE03 041
CKK( 35) = .34 NE03 042
CKK( 36) = .35 NE03 043
CKK( 37) = .36 NE03 044
CKK( 38) = .37 NE03 045
CKK( 39) = .38 NE03 046
CKK( 40) = .39 NE03 047
CKK( 41) = .40 NE03 048
CKK( 42) = .41 NE03 049
CKK( 43) = .42 NE03 050
CKK( 44) = .43 NE03 051
CKK( 45) = .44 NE03 052
CKK( 46) = .45 NE03 053
CKK( 47) = .46 NE03 054
CKK( 48) = .47 NE03 055
NE03 056
NE03 057
NE03 058
NE03 059

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CKK(49) = .48	NE03 060
CKK(50) = .49	NE03 061
CKK(51) = .50	NE03 062
CKK(52) = .51	NE03 063
CKK(53) = .52	NE03 064
CKK(54) = .53	NE03 065
CKK(55) = .54	NE03 066
CKK(56) = .55	NE03 067
CKK(57) = .56	NE03 068
CKK(58) = .57	NE03 069
CKK(59) = .58	NE03 070
CKK(60) = .59	NE03 071
CKK(61) = .60	NE03 072
CKK(62) = .61	NE03 073
CKK(63) = .62	NE03 074
CKK(64) = .63	NE03 075
CKK(65) = .64	NE03 076
CKK(66) = .65	NE03 077
CKK(67) = .66	NE03 078
CKK(68) = .67	NE03 079
CKK(69) = .68	NE03 080
CKK(70) = .69	NE03 081
CKK(71) = .70	NE03 082
CKK(72) = .71	NE03 083
CKK(73) = .72	NE03 084
CKK(74) = .73	NE03 085
CKK(75) = .74	NE03 086
CKK(76) = .75	NE03 087
CKK(77) = .76	NE03 088
CKK(78) = .77	NE03 089
CKK(79) = .78	NE03 090
CKK(80) = .79	NE03 091
CKK(81) = .80	NE03 092
CKK(82) = .81	NE03 093
CKK(83) = .82	NE03 094
CKK(84) = .83	NE03 095
CKK(85) = .84	NE03 096
CKK(86) = .85	NE03 097
CKK(87) = .86	NE03 098
CKK(88) = .87	NE03 099
CKK(89) = .88	NE03 100
CKK(90) = .89	NE03 101
CKK(91) = .90	NE03 102
CKK(92) = .91	NE03 103
CKK(93) = .92	NE03 104
CKK(94) = .93	NE03 105
CKK(95) = .94	NE03 106
CKK(96) = .95	NE03 107
CKK(97) = .96	NE03 108
CKK(98) = .97	NE03 109
CKK(99) = .98	NE03 110
CKK(100) = .99	NE03 111

C
C
C

CK = COMPLETE ELLIPTIC INTEGRALS OF FIRST KIND

CK(1) = 1.570796
CK(2) = 1.574746
CK(3) = 1.578740
CK(4) = 1.582780

NE03 112
NE03 113
NE03 114
NE03 115
NE03 116
NE03 117
NE03 118

CK(5) = 1.586868	NE03 119
CK(6) = 1.591003	NE03 120
CK(7) = 1.595188	NE03 121
CK(8) = 1.599423	NE03 122
CK(9) = 1.603710	NE03 123
CK(10) = 1.608049	NE03 124
CK(11) = 1.612441	NE03 125
CK(12) = 1.616889	NE03 126
CK(13) = 1.621393	NE03 127
CK(14) = 1.625955	NE03 128
CK(15) = 1.630576	NE03 129
CK(16) = 1.635257	NE03 130
CK(17) = 1.640000	NE03 131
CK(18) = 1.644806	NE03 132
CK(19) = 1.649678	NE03 133
CK(20) = 1.654617	NE03 134
CK(21) = 1.659624	NE03 135
CK(22) = 1.664701	NE03 136
CK(23) = 1.669850	NE03 137
CK(24) = 1.675073	NE03 138
CK(25) = 1.680373	NE03 139
CK(26) = 1.685750	NE03 140
CK(27) = 1.691208	NE03 141
CK(28) = 1.696749	NE03 142
CK(29) = 1.702374	NE03 143
CK(30) = 1.708087	NE03 144
CK(31) = 1.713889	NE03 145
CK(32) = 1.719785	NE03 146
CK(33) = 1.725776	NE03 147
CK(34) = 1.731865	NE03 148
CK(35) = 1.738055	NE03 149
CK(36) = 1.744351	NE03 150
CK(37) = 1.750754	NE03 151
CK(38) = 1.757269	NE03 152
CK(39) = 1.763898	NE03 153
CK(40) = 1.770647	NE03 154
CK(41) = 1.777519	NE03 155
CK(42) = 1.784519	NE03 156
CK(43) = 1.791650	NE03 157
CK(44) = 1.798918	NE03 158
CK(45) = 1.806328	NE03 159
CK(46) = 1.813884	NE03 160
CK(47) = 1.821593	NE03 161
CK(48) = 1.829460	NE03 162
CK(49) = 1.837491	NE03 163
CK(50) = 1.845694	NE03 164
CK(51) = 1.854075	NE03 165
CK(52) = 1.862641	NE03 166
CK(53) = 1.871400	NE03 167
CK(54) = 1.880361	NE03 168
CK(55) = 1.889533	NE03 169
CK(56) = 1.898925	NE03 170
CK(57) = 1.908547	NE03 171
CK(58) = 1.918410	NE03 172
CK(59) = 1.928526	NE03 173
CK(60) = 1.938908	NE03 174
CK(61) = 1.949568	NE03 175
CK(62) = 1.960521	NE03 176
CK(63) = 1.971783	NE03 177

CK(64) = 1.983371	NE03 178
CK(65) = 1.995303	NE03 179
CK(66) = 2.007598	NE03 180
CK(67) = 2.020279	NE03 181
CK(68) = 2.033369	NE03 182
CK(69) = 2.046894	NE03 183
CK(70) = 2.060882	NE03 184
CK(71) = 2.075363	NE03 185
CK(72) = 2.090373	NE03 186
CK(73) = 2.105948	NE03 187
CK(74) = 2.122132	NE03 188
CK(75) = 2.138970	NE03 189
CK(76) = 2.156516	NE03 190
CK(77) = 2.174827	NE03 191
CK(78) = 2.193971	NE03 192
CK(79) = 2.214022	NE03 193
CK(80) = 2.235068	NE03 194
CK(81) = 2.257205	NE03 195
CK(82) = 2.280549	NE03 196
CK(83) = 2.305232	NE03 197
CK(84) = 2.331409	NE03 198
CK(85) = 2.359264	NE03 199
CK(86) = 2.389016	NE03 200
CK(87) = 2.420933	NE03 201
CK(88) = 2.455338	NE03 202
CK(89) = 2.492635	NE03 203
CK(90) = 2.533335	NE03 204
CK(91) = 2.578092	NE03 205
CK(92) = 2.627773	NE03 206
CK(93) = 2.683551	NE03 207
CK(94) = 2.747073	NE03 208
CK(95) = 2.820752	NE03 209
CK(96) = 2.908337	NE03 210
CK(97) = 3.016112	NE03 211
CK(98) = 3.155875	NE03 212
CK(99) = 3.354141	NE03 213
CK(100) = 3.695637	NE03 214
	NE03 215

C CE = COMPLETE ELLIPTIC INTEGRALS OF SECOND KIND

CE(1) = 1.570796	NE03 218
CE(2) = 1.566862	NE03 219
CE(3) = 1.562913	NE03 220
CE(4) = 1.558948	NE03 221
CE(5) = 1.554969	NE03 222
CE(6) = 1.550973	NE03 223
CE(7) = 1.546963	NE03 224
CE(8) = 1.542936	NE03 225
CE(9) = 1.538893	NE03 226
CE(10) = 1.534833	NE03 227
CE(11) = 1.530758	NE03 228
CE(12) = 1.526665	NE03 229
CE(13) = 1.522555	NE03 230
CE(14) = 1.518428	NE03 231
CE(15) = 1.514284	NE03 232
CE(16) = 1.510122	NE03 233
CE(17) = 1.505942	NE03 234
CE(18) = 1.501743	NE03 235
CE(19) = 1.497526	NE03 236

CE(20) =	1.493290		NE03 237
CE(21) =	1.489035		NE03 238
CE(22) =	1.484761		NE03 239
CE(23) =	1.480466		NE03 240
CE(24) =	1.476152		NE03 241
CE(25) =	1.471818		NE03 242
CE(26) =	1.467462		NE03 243
CE(27) =	1.463086		NE03 244
CE(28) =	1.458688		NE03 245
CE(29) =	1.454269		NE03 246
CE(30) =	1.449827		NE03 247
CE(31) =	1.445363		NE03 248
CE(32) =	1.440876		NE03 249
CE(33) =	1.436366		NE03 250
CE(34) =	1.431832		NE03 251
CE(35) =	1.427274		NE03 252
CE(36) =	1.422691		NE03 253
CE(37) =	1.418083		NE03 254
CE(38) =	1.413450		NE03 255
CE(39) =	1.408791		NE03 256
CE(40) =	1.404105		NE03 257
CE(41) =	1.399392		NE03 258
CE(42) =	1.394652		NE03 259
CE(43) =	1.389883		NE03 260
CE(44) =	1.385086		NE03 261
CE(45) =	1.380259		NE03 262
CE(46) =	1.375402		NE03 263
CE(47) =	1.370515		NE03 264
CE(48) =	1.365596		NE03 265
CE(49) =	1.360645		NE03 266
CE(50) =	1.355661		NE03 267
CE(51) =	1.350644		NE03 268
CE(52) =	1.345592		NE03 269
CE(53) =	1.340505		NE03 270
CE(54) =	1.335382		NE03 271
CE(55) =	1.330223		NE03 272
CE(56) =	1.325024		NE03 273
CE(57) =	1.319788		NE03 274
CE(58) =	1.314511		NE03 275
CE(59) =	1.309192		NE03 276
CE(60) =	1.303832		NE03 277
CE(61) =	1.298428		NE03 278
CE(62) =	1.292979		NE03 279
CE(63) =	1.287484		NE03 280
CE(64) =	1.281942		NE03 281
CE(65) =	1.276350		NE03 282
CE(66) =	1.270707		NE03 283
CE(67) =	1.265013		NE03 284
CE(68) =	1.259263		NE03 285
CE(69) =	1.253458		NE03 286
CE(70) =	1.247595		NE03 287
CE(71) =	1.241671		NE03 288
CE(72) =	1.235684		NE03 289
CE(73) =	1.229632		NE03 290
CE(74) =	1.223512		NE03 291
CE(75) =	1.217321		NE03 292
CE(76) =	1.211056		NE03 293
CE(77) =	1.204714		NE03 294
CE(78) =	1.198290		NE03 295

CE(79) = 1.191781	NE03 296
CE(80) = 1.185183	NE03 297
CE(81) = 1.178490	NE03 298
CE(82) = 1.171697	NE03 299
CE(83) = 1.164798	NE03 300
CE(84) = 1.157787	NE03 301
CE(85) = 1.150656	NE03 302
CE(86) = 1.143396	NE03 303
CE(87) = 1.135998	NE03 304
CE(88) = 1.128451	NE03 305
CE(89) = 1.120742	NE03 306
CE(90) = 1.112856	NE03 307
CE(91) = 1.104775	NE03 308
CE(92) = 1.096478	NE03 309
CE(93) = 1.087938	NE03 310
CE(94) = 1.079121	NE03 311
CE(95) = 1.069986	NE03 312
CE(96) = 1.060474	NE03 313
CE(97) = 1.050502	NE03 314
CE(98) = 1.039947	NE03 315
CE(99) = 1.028595	NE03 316
CE(100) = 1.015994	NE03 317
C	
GO TO 30	NE03 318
3 IF(AKSQ=.99)20,20,21	NE03 319
21 PARA=0.25*(1.0-AKSQ)	NE03 320
700 TEST = 1.00E-07	NE03 321
IF(PARA-TEST)701,702,702	NE03 322
701 PARA=TEST	NE03 323
702 ZLP=ALOG(4./PARA)	NE03 324
TK=ZLP*0.5*(1.+PARA)-PARA	NE03 325
TE=1.0+(ZLP*PARA)-PARA	NE03 326
GO TO 30	NE03 327
20 JA=100.0*AKSQ	NE03 328
JA=1+JA	NE03 329
IF(CKK(JA)-AKSQ)22,23,22	NE03 330
23 TK=CK(JA)	NE03 331
TE=CE(JA)	NE03 332
GO TO 30	NE03 333
22 CON=(AKSQ-CKK(JA))/(CKK(JA+1)-CKK(JA))	NE03 334
TK=CK(JA)+CON*(CK(JA+1)-CK(JA))	NE03 335
TE=CE(JA)+CON*(CE(JA+1)-CE(JA))	NE03 336
GO TO 30	NE03 337
73 IF(AKSQ=.01)721,721,720	NE03 338
721 PARA=.25*AKSQ	NE03 339
GO TO 700	NE03 340
720 AKSQ=1.-AKSQ	NE03 341
GO TO 20	NE03 342
30 CONTINUE	NE03 343
RETURN	NE03 344
END	NE03 345
	NE03 346

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SUBROUTINE LAMBDA (XP,ZP,YP) NE04 001
C NE04 002
C TABLE LOOK-UP OF HEUMAN LAMBDA FUNCTION NE04 003
C NE04 004
C DIMENSION Y(19,19),X(19),Z(19) NE04 005
COMMON MZZZ NE04 006
IF (MZZZ) 20,10,20 NE04 007
10 CONTINUE NE04 008
C X = ARCSIN K (DEGREES) NE04 009
C NE04 010
NE04 011
X( 1)= 0.000000 NE04 012
X( 2)= 5.000000 NE04 013
X( 3)= 10.000000 NE04 014
X( 4)= 15.000000 NE04 015
X( 5)= 20.000000 NE04 016
X( 6)= 25.000000 NE04 017
X( 7)= 30.000000 NE04 018
X( 8)= 35.000000 NE04 019
X( 9)= 40.000000 NE04 020
X(10)= 45.000000 NE04 021
X(11)= 50.000000 NE04 022
X(12)= 55.000000 NE04 023
X(13)= 60.000000 NE04 024
X(14)= 65.000000 NE04 025
X(15)= 70.000000 NE04 026
X(16)= 75.000000 NE04 027
X(17)= 80.000000 NE04 028
X(18)= 85.000000 NE04 029
X(19)= 90.000000 NE04 030
C Z = BETA (DEGREES) NE04 031
C NE04 032
NE04 033
Z( 1)= 0.000000 NE04 034
Z( 2)= 5.000000 NE04 035
Z( 3)= 10.000000 NE04 036
Z( 4)= 15.000000 NE04 037
Z( 5)= 20.000000 NE04 038
Z( 6)= 25.000000 NE04 039
Z( 7)= 30.000000 NE04 040
Z( 8)= 35.000000 NE04 041
Z( 9)= 40.000000 NE04 042
Z(10)= 45.000000 NE04 043
Z(11)= 50.000000 NE04 044
Z(12)= 55.000000 NE04 045
Z(13)= 60.000000 NE04 046
Z(14)= 65.000000 NE04 047
Z(15)= 70.000000 NE04 048
Z(16)= 75.000000 NE04 049
Z(17)= 80.000000 NE04 050
Z(18)= 85.000000 NE04 051
Z(19)= 90.000000 NE04 052
C Y = HEUMAN LAMBDA FUNCTION NE04 053
C NE04 054
NE04 055
Y( 1, 1)= 0.000000 NE04 056
Y( 1, 2)= .087156 NE04 057
Y( 1, 3)= .173648 NE04 058
Y( 1, 4)= .258819 NE04 059

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Y(1, 5)=	.342020	NE04 060
Y(1, 6)=	.422618	NE04 061
Y(1, 7)=	.500000	NE04 062
Y(1, 8)=	.573576	NE04 063
Y(1, 9)=	.642788	NE04 064
Y(1,10)=	.707107	NE04 065
Y(1,11)=	.766044	NE04 066
Y(1,12)=	.819152	NE04 067
Y(1,13)=	.866025	NE04 068
Y(1,14)=	.906308	NE04 069
Y(1,15)=	.939693	NE04 070
Y(1,16)=	.965926	NE04 071
Y(1,17)=	.984808	NE04 072
Y(1,18)=	.996195	NE04 073
Y(1,19)=	1.000000	NE04 074
Y(2, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 075
Y(2, 2)=	.086990	NE04 076
Y(2, 3)=	.173318	NE04 077
Y(2, 4)=	.258327	NE04 078
Y(2, 5)=	.341370	NE04 079
Y(2, 6)=	.421815	NE04 080
Y(2, 7)=	.499050	NE04 081
Y(2, 8)=	.572487	NE04 082
Y(2, 9)=	.641567	NE04 083
Y(2,10)=	.705765	NE04 084
Y(2,11)=	.764592	NE04 085
Y(2,12)=	.817600	NE04 086
Y(2,13)=	.864388	NE04 087
Y(2,14)=	.904599	NE04 088
Y(2,15)=	.937930	NE04 089
Y(2,16)=	.964135	NE04 090
Y(2,17)=	.983037	NE04 091
Y(2,18)=	.994624	NE04 092
Y(2,19)=	1.000000	NE04 093
Y(3, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 094
Y(3, 2)=	.086495	NE04 095
Y(3, 3)=	.172332	NE04 096
Y(3, 4)=	.256858	NE04 097
Y(3, 5)=	.339430	NE04 098
Y(3, 6)=	.419419	NE04 099
Y(3, 7)=	.496219	NE04 100
Y(3, 8)=	.569244	NE04 101
Y(3, 9)=	.637940	NE04 102
Y(3,10)=	.701786	NE04 103
Y(3,11)=	.760298	NE04 104
Y(3,12)=	.813034	NE04 105
Y(3,13)=	.859602	NE04 106
Y(3,14)=	.899660	NE04 107
Y(3,15)=	.932934	NE04 108
Y(3,16)=	.959244	NE04 109
Y(3,17)=	.978597	NE04 110
Y(3,18)=	.991511	NE04 111
Y(3,19)=	1.000000	NE04 112
Y(4, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 113
Y(4, 2)=	.085677	NE04 114
Y(4, 3)=	.170704	NE04 115
Y(4, 4)=	.254434	NE04 116
Y(4, 5)=	.336231	NE04 117
Y(4, 6)=	.415475	NE04 118

Y(4, 7)=	.491565	NE04 119
Y(4, 8)=	.563926	NE04 120
Y(4, 9)=	.632010	NE04 121
Y(4,10)=	.695307	NE04 122
Y(4,11)=	.753346	NE04 123
Y(4,12)=	.805703	NE04 124
Y(4,13)=	.852010	NE04 125
Y(4,14)=	.891969	NE04 126
Y(4,15)=	.925384	NE04 127
Y(4,16)=	.952226	NE04 128
Y(4,17)=	.972787	NE04 129
Y(4,18)=	.988015	NE04 130
Y(4,19)=	1.000000	NE04 131
Y(5, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 132
Y(5, 2)=	.084549	NE04 133
Y(5, 3)=	.168458	NE04 134
Y(5, 4)=	.251092	NE04 135
Y(5, 5)=	.331827	NE04 136
Y(5, 6)=	.410054	NE04 137
Y(5, 7)=	.485184	NE04 138
Y(5, 8)=	.556657	NE04 139
Y(5, 9)=	.623939	NE04 140
Y(5,10)=	.686540	NE04 141
Y(5,11)=	.744012	NE04 142
Y(5,12)=	.795963	NE04 143
Y(5,13)=	.842073	NE04 144
Y(5,14)=	.882119	NE04 145
Y(5,15)=	.916018	NE04 146
Y(5,16)=	.943918	NE04 147
Y(5,17)=	.966343	NE04 148
Y(5,18)=	.984410	NE04 149
Y(5,19)=	1.000000	NE04 150
Y(6, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 151
Y(6, 2)=	.083124	NE04 152
Y(6, 3)=	.165625	NE04 153
Y(6, 4)=	.246882	NE04 154
Y(6, 5)=	.326288	NE04 155
Y(6, 6)=	.403252	NE04 156
Y(6, 7)=	.477203	NE04 157
Y(6, 8)=	.547600	NE04 158
Y(6, 9)=	.613936	NE04 159
Y(6,10)=	.675748	NE04 160
Y(6,11)=	.732623	NE04 161
Y(6,12)=	.784220	NE04 162
Y(6,13)=	.830282	NE04 163
Y(6,14)=	.870676	NE04 164
Y(6,15)=	.905441	NE04 165
Y(6,16)=	.934867	NE04 166
Y(6,17)=	.959607	NE04 167
Y(6,18)=	.980779	NE04 168
Y(6,19)=	1.000000	NE04 169
Y(7, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 170
Y(7, 2)=	.081425	NE04 171
Y(7, 3)=	.162247	NE04 172
Y(7, 4)=	.241870	NE04 173
Y(7, 5)=	.319707	NE04 174
Y(7, 6)=	.395191	NE04 175
Y(7, 7)=	.467777	NE04 176
Y(7, 8)=	.536953	NE04 177

Y(7, 9)=	.602244	NE04 178
Y(7,10)=	.663225	NE04 179
Y(7,11)=	.719533	NE04 180
Y(7,12)=	.770883	NE04 181
Y(7,13)=	.817093	NE04 182
Y(7,14)=	.858117	NE04 183
Y(7,15)=	.894095	NE04 184
Y(7,16)=	.925409	NE04 185
Y(7,17)=	.952751	NE04 186
Y(7,18)=	.977159	NE04 187
Y(7,19)=	1.000000	NE04 188
Y(8, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 189
Y(8, 2)=	.079476	NE04 190
Y(8, 3)=	.158377	NE04 191
Y(8, 4)=	.236134	NE04 192
Y(8, 5)=	.312192	NE04 193
Y(8, 6)=	.386013	NE04 194
Y(8, 7)=	.457086	NE04 195
Y(8, 8)=	.524935	NE04 196
Y(8, 9)=	.589127	NE04 197
Y(8,10)=	.649283	NE04 198
Y(8,11)=	.705094	NE04 199
Y(8,12)=	.756337	NE04 200
Y(8,13)=	.802903	NE04 201
Y(8,14)=	.844820	NE04 202
Y(8,15)=	.882297	NE04 203
Y(8,16)=	.915757	NE04 204
Y(8,17)=	.945873	NE04 205
Y(8,18)=	.973573	NE04 206
Y(8,19)=	1.000000	NE04 207
Y(9, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 208
Y(9, 2)=	.077307	NE04 209
Y(9, 3)=	.154073	NE04 210
Y(9, 4)=	.229767	NE04 211
Y(9, 5)=	.303869	NE04 212
Y(9, 6)=	.375880	NE04 213
Y(9, 7)=	.445330	NE04 214
Y(9, 8)=	.511786	NE04 215
Y(9, 9)=	.574862	NE04 216
Y(9,10)=	.634231	NE04 217
Y(9,11)=	.689642	NE04 218
Y(9,12)=	.740932	NE04 219
Y(9,13)=	.788051	NE04 220
Y(9,14)=	.831085	NE04 221
Y(9,15)=	.870277	NE04 222
Y(9,16)=	.906056	NE04 223
Y(9,17)=	.939042	NE04 224
Y(9,18)=	.970039	NE04 225
Y(9,19)=	1.000000	NE04 226
Y(10, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 227
Y(10, 2)=	.074953	NE04 228
Y(10, 3)=	.149408	NE04 229
Y(10, 4)=	.222878	NE04 230
Y(10, 5)=	.294884	NE04 231
Y(10, 6)=	.364976	NE04 232
Y(10, 7)=	.432729	NE04 233
Y(10, 8)=	.497760	NE04 234
Y(10, 9)=	.559735	NE04 235
Y(10,10)=	.618381	NE04 236

Y(10,11)=	.673501	NE04 237
Y(10,12)=	.724985	NE04 238
Y(10,13)=	.772830	NE04 239
Y(10,14)=	.817155	NE04 240
Y(10,15)=	.858217	NE04 241
Y(10,16)=	.896419	NE04 242
Y(10,17)=	.932311	NE04 243
Y(10,18)=	.966576	NE04 244
Y(10,19)=	1.000000	NE04 245
Y(11, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 246
Y(11, 2)=	.072455	NE04 247
Y(11, 3)=	.144464	NE04 248
Y(11, 4)=	.215587	NE04 249
Y(11, 5)=	.285399	NE04 250
Y(11, 6)=	.353500	NE04 251
Y(11, 7)=	.419519	NE04 252
Y(11, 8)=	.483125	NE04 253
Y(11, 9)=	.544038	NE04 254
Y(11,10)=	.602038	NE04 255
Y(11,11)=	.656976	NE04 256
Y(11,12)=	.708785	NE04 257
Y(11,13)=	.757496	NE04 258
Y(11,14)=	.803241	NE04 259
Y(11,15)=	.846269	NE04 260
Y(11,16)=	.886942	NE04 261
Y(11,17)=	.925731	NE04 262
Y(11,18)=	.963204	NE04 263
Y(11,19)=	1.000000	NE04 264
Y(12, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 265
Y(12, 2)=	.069861	NE04 266
Y(12, 3)=	.139334	NE04 267
Y(12, 4)=	.208034	NE04 268
Y(12, 5)=	.275597	NE04 269
Y(12, 6)=	.341676	NE04 270
Y(12, 7)=	.405958	NE04 271
Y(12, 8)=	.468167	NE04 272
Y(12, 9)=	.528076	NE04 273
Y(12,10)=	.585512	NE04 274
Y(12,11)=	.640369	NE04 275
Y(12,12)=	.692612	NE04 276
Y(12,13)=	.742291	NE04 277
Y(12,14)=	.789537	NE04 278
Y(12,15)=	.834576	NE04 279
Y(12,16)=	.877717	NE04 280
Y(12,17)=	.919353	NE04 281
Y(12,18)=	.959944	NE04 282
Y(12,19)=	1.000000	NE04 283
Y(13, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 284
Y(13, 2)=	.067226	NE04 285
Y(13, 3)=	.134126	NE04 286
Y(13, 4)=	.200380	NE04 287
Y(13, 5)=	.265684	NE04 288
Y(13, 6)=	.329751	NE04 289
Y(13, 7)=	.392328	NE04 290
Y(13, 8)=	.453192	NE04 291
Y(13, 9)=	.512167	NE04 292
Y(13,10)=	.569122	NE04 293
Y(13,11)=	.623985	NE04 294
Y(13,12)=	.676745	NE04 295

Y(13,13)=	.727455	NE04 296
Y(13,14)=	.776237	NE04 297
Y(13,15)=	.823283	NE04 298
Y(13,16)=	.868846	NE04 299
Y(13,17)=	.913240	NE04 300
Y(13,18)=	.956826	NE04 301
Y(13,19)=	1.000000	NE04 302
Y(14, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 303
Y(14, 2)=	.064614	NE04 304
Y(14, 3)=	.128968	NE04 305
Y(14, 4)=	.192809	NE04 306
Y(14, 5)=	.255897	NE04 307
Y(14, 6)=	.318009	NE04 308
Y(14, 7)=	.378946	NE04 309
Y(14, 8)=	.438541	NE04 310
Y(14, 9)=	.496661	NE04 311
Y(14,10)=	.553214	NE04 312
Y(14,11)=	.608153	NE04 313
Y(14,12)=	.661480	NE04 314
Y(14,13)=	.713246	NE04 315
Y(14,14)=	.763552	NE04 316
Y(14,15)=	.812552	NE04 317
Y(14,16)=	.860443	NE04 318
Y(14,17)=	.907464	NE04 319
Y(14,18)=	.953885	NE04 320
Y(14,19)=	1.000000	NE04 321
Y(15, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 322
Y(15, 2)=	.062100	NE04 323
Y(15, 3)=	.124009	NE04 324
Y(15, 4)=	.185540	NE04 325
Y(15, 5)=	.246517	NE04 326
Y(15, 6)=	.306778	NE04 327
Y(15, 7)=	.366180	NE04 328
Y(15, 8)=	.424604	NE04 329
Y(15, 9)=	.481959	NE04 330
Y(15,10)=	.538183	NE04 331
Y(15,11)=	.593247	NE04 332
Y(15,12)=	.647159	NE04 333
Y(15,13)=	.699961	NE04 334
Y(15,14)=	.751731	NE04 335
Y(15,15)=	.802581	NE04 336
Y(15,16)=	.852654	NE04 337
Y(15,17)=	.902119	NE04 338
Y(15,18)=	.951166	NE04 339
Y(15,19)=	1.000000	NE04 340
Y(16, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 341
Y(16, 2)=	.059779	NE04 342
Y(16, 3)=	.119433	NE04 343
Y(16, 4)=	.178839	NE04 344
Y(16, 5)=	.237883	NE04 345
Y(16, 6)=	.296459	NE04 346
Y(16, 7)=	.354475	NE04 347
Y(16, 8)=	.411857	NE04 348
Y(16, 9)=	.468546	NE04 349
Y(16,10)=	.524506	NE04 350
Y(16,11)=	.579721	NE04 351
Y(16,12)=	.634200	NE04 352
Y(16,13)=	.687972	NE04 353
Y(16,14)=	.741089	NE04 354

Y(16,15)=	.793624	NE04 355
Y(16,16)=	.845669	NE04 356
Y(16,17)=	.897332	NE04 357
Y(16,18)=	.948733	NE04 358
Y(16,19)=	1.000000	NE04 359
Y(17, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 360
Y(17, 2)=	.057773	NE04 361
Y(17, 3)=	.115479	NE04 362
Y(17, 4)=	.173054	NE04 363
Y(17, 5)=	.230436	NE04 364
Y(17, 6)=	.287571	NE04 365
Y(17, 7)=	.344410	NE04 366
Y(17, 8)=	.400915	NE04 367
Y(17, 9)=	.457055	NE04 368
Y(17,10)=	.512813	NE04 369
Y(17,11)=	.568181	NE04 370
Y(17,12)=	.623166	NE04 371
Y(17,13)=	.677782	NE04 372
Y(17,14)=	.732059	NE04 373
Y(17,15)=	.786036	NE04 374
Y(17,16)=	.839759	NE04 375
Y(17,17)=	.893286	NE04 376
Y(17,18)=	.946677	NE04 377
Y(17,19)=	1.000000	NE04 378
Y(18, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 379
Y(18, 2)=	.056256	NE04 380
Y(18, 3)=	.112490	NE04 381
Y(18, 4)=	.168682	NE04 382
Y(18, 5)=	.224814	NE04 383
Y(18, 6)=	.280867	NE04 384
Y(18, 7)=	.336826	NE04 385
Y(18, 8)=	.392679	NE04 386
Y(18, 9)=	.448417	NE04 387
Y(18,10)=	.504034	NE04 388
Y(18,11)=	.559529	NE04 389
Y(18,12)=	.614903	NE04 390
Y(18,13)=	.670162	NE04 391
Y(18,14)=	.725315	NE04 392
Y(18,15)=	.780373	NE04 393
Y(18,16)=	.835352	NE04 394
Y(18,17)=	.890270	NE04 395
Y(18,18)=	.945145	NE04 396
Y(18,19)=	1.000000	NE04 397
Y(19, 1)=	0.000000	NE04 398
Y(19, 2)=	.055556	NE04 399
Y(19, 3)=	.111111	NE04 400
Y(19, 4)=	.166667	NE04 401
Y(19, 5)=	.222222	NE04 402
Y(19, 6)=	.277778	NE04 403
Y(19, 7)=	.333333	NE04 404
Y(19, 8)=	.388889	NE04 405
Y(19, 9)=	.444444	NE04 406
Y(19,10)=	.500000	NE04 407
Y(19,11)=	.555556	NE04 408
Y(19,12)=	.611111	NE04 409
Y(19,13)=	.666667	NE04 410
Y(19,14)=	.722222	NE04 411
Y(19,15)=	.777778	NE04 412
Y(19,16)=	.833333	NE04 413

```

Y(19,17)=    .888889      NE04 414
Y(19,18)=    .944444      NE04 415
Y(19,19)=  1.000000      NE04 416
C
  GO TO 90
20 DX = 5.0
  DZ = 5.0
  FNX=XP/DX
  N=FNX
  N=N+1
  FNZ=ZP/DZ
  M=FNZ
  M=M+1
  C1=(ZP-Z(M))/DZ
  C2=(XP-X(N))/DX
  A=(Y(N,M+1)-Y(N,M))*C1
  B=(Y(N+1,M)-Y(N,M))*C2
  D=C1*C2*(Y(N+1,M+1)-Y(N+1,M)+Y(N,M)-Y(N,M+1))
  YP=Y(N,M)+A+B+D
90 RETURN
END

```

```

C SUBROUTINE HUB (CD,XR,XCB+ELCBC+H,IR+X+RB+RRP+U+V) NE05 001
C
C CALCULATION OF VELOCITIES INDUCED BY THE CENTERBODY NE05 002
C      ** CENTERBODY IS REPRESENTED AS A RANKINE BODY ** NE05 003
C
C DIMENSION X(25),RB(25),U(25),V(25),FU(50),FV(50),D(6),DS(6) NE05 004
C COMMON MZZZ NE05 005
C
700 FORMAT (//10X,36HINPUT CENTERBODY DIMENSIONS IN ERROR///) NE05 006
701 FORMAT (//10X,52HSUBROUTINE HUB UNABLE TO COMPUTE CENTERBODY GEOMNE05 010
1ETRY///) NE05 011
C
C IF (MZZZ) 3,1,2 NE05 012
1 XIZ=(XR-XCB)/ELCBC NE05 013
C
C COMPUTE LOCATION OF POINT SOURCE NE05 014
C
C IF (XIZ=H) 10,10,11 NE05 015
10 NERR=1 NE05 016
C
C ERROR MESSAGE NE05 017
WRITE (6,700) NE05 018
RETURN NE05 019
C
11 H2=H*H NE05 020
XIZ2=XIZ*XIZ NE05 021
A=XIZ-H NE05 022
DO 20 J=1,20 NE05 023
AA=XIZ*H2*SQRT(A*A + H2) NE05 024
AA=XIZ2-SQRT(AA) NE05 025
AA=SQRT(AA) NE05 026
DEL=ABS(AA-A)/AA NE05 027
IF (DEL-.001) 30,30,19 NE05 028
19 A=(AA+A)/2. NE05 029
20 CONTINUE NE05 030
C
C ERROR MESSAGE NE05 031
C
WRITE (6,701) NE05 032
NERR=1 NE05 033
RETURN NE05 034
C
30 A=AA NE05 035
EMV=((XIZ2-A*A)**2)/(4.*XIZ*A) NE05 036
RETURN NE05 037
2 IF (IR) 100,100,200 NE05 038
C
C COMPUTE VELOCITIES INDUCED AT THE DUCT REFERENCE CYLINDER NE05 039
C
100 W=0.5/CD/ELCBC NE05 040
NX=-IR NE05 041
DO 40 J=1,NX NE05 042
XI=X(J)-XCB-XIZ*ELCBC NE05 043
XI=XI/ELCBC NE05 044
C
35 XPA=XI+A NE05 045
XMA=XI-A NE05 046
34 RXPA=SQRT(XPA*XPA + W*W) NE05 047
RXMA=SQRT(XMA*XMA + W*W) NE05 048
RXPA3=RXPA**3 NE05 049
RXMA3=RXMA**3 NE05 050
U(J)=EMV*(XPA/RXPA3 - XMA/RXMA3) NE05 051
NE05 052
NE05 053
NE05 054
NE05 055
NE05 056
NE05 057
NE05 058
NE05 059

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V(J)=EMV*W*(1./RXPA3 - 1./RXMA3) NE05 060
40 CONTINUE
RETURN

C
C      COMPUTE INFLOW VELOCITIES
C
200 XI=XR-XCB-XIZ*ELCBC
XI=XI/ELCBC
DO 60 J=1,IR
W=RB(J)*.5/CD/ELCBC/RRP
65 XPA=XI+A
XMA=XI-A
64 RXPA=SQRT(XPA*XPA + W*W)
RXMA=SQRT(XMA*XMA + W*W)
RXPA3=RXPA**3
RXMA3=RXMA**3
U(J)=EMV*(XPA/RXPA3 - XMA/RXMA3)
V(J)=EMV*W*(1./RXPA3 - 1./RXMA3)
PSI=W*W/2. - EMV*(XPA/RXPA - XMA/RXMA)
60 CONTINUE
RETURN

C
C      COMPUTE D(N) AND D-STAR(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS
C
3 W=0.5/CD/ELCBC
N=IR
CN=N
PI=3.1415926
DTH=PI/(CN-1.)
TH=-DTH
DO 80 J=1,N
TH=TH+DTH
CSTH=COS(TH)
XG=0.5*(1.-CSTH)
XI=XG-XCB-XIZ*ELCBC
XI=XI/ELCBC
XPA=XI+A
XMA=XI-A
RXPA=SQRT(XPA*XPA+W*W)
RXMA=SQRT(XMA*XMA+W*W)
RXPA3=RXPA**3
RXMA3=RXMA**3
FU(J)=EMV*(XPA/RXPA3-XMA/RXMA3)
FV(J)=EMV*W*(1./RXPA3-1./RXMA3)
80 CONTINUE
NOUT=6
CALL FOURCS (FU,FU,N,NOUT,0)
CALL FOURCS (FV,FV,N,NOUT,0)
DO 81 J=1,NOUT
D(J)=FV(J)
DS(J)=FU(J)
U(J)=DS(J)
81 V(J)=D(J)
RETURN
END

```

```

C SUBROUTINE CAMBER (CD,TC,RP) NE06 001
C SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE INDUCED CAMBER COEFFICIENTS NE06 002
C DIMENSION CDRAT(5),DCD(4,5),RP(4) NE06 003
C DATA CDRAT/0.0,0.25,0.50,0.75,1.0/ NE06 004
DATA (DCD(1,J),J=1,5)/0.0,0.00149,0.00316,0.00505,0.00696/ NE06 005
DATA (DCD(2,J),J=1,5)/0.0,0.10897,0.22236,0.33414,0.43940/ NE06 006
DATA (DCD(3,J),J=1,5)/0.0,0.03558,0.07223,0.11022,0.14928/ NE06 007
DATA (DCD(4,J),J=1,5)/0.0,-0.00203,-0.00539,-0.00948,-0.01375/ NE06 008
C DO 2 J=1,5 NE06 009
N=J NE06 010
IF (CDRAT(J)-CD) 2,3,4 NE06 011
2 CONTINUE NE06 012
4 M=N-1 NE06 013
DEL=CDRAT(N)-CDRAT(M) NE06 014
DIF=CD-CDRAT(M) NE06 015
DELTA=DIF/DEL NE06 016
DO 10 K=1,4 NE06 017
RP(K)=DCD(K,M) + DELTA*(DCD(K,N)-DCD(K,M)) NE06 018
10 CONTINUE NE06 019
GO TO 20 NE06 020
3 M=N NE06 021
DO 6 K=1,4 NE06 022
6 RP(K)=DCD(K,M) NE06 023
20 DO 21 K=1,4 NE06 024
21 RP(K)=RP(K)*TC NE06 025
RETURN NE06 026
END NE06 027
NE06 028
NE06 029
NE06 030
NE06 031

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C      SUBROUTINE PROP (NZP,RB,BR,BTA,TCBLD,RRP,RCBRP,NZ,RA)      NE07 001
C      SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE PROPELLER GEOMETRY PARAMETERS          NE07 002
C
C      DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),TCBLD(25),X(25),Y(25),Z(25),ZZ(25),BTA(25)NE07 003
1           ,RA(25)                                              NE07 004
C
C      P=RCBRP*RCBRP                                              NE07 005
C      D=1.-P                                              NE07 006
C      X(1)=RCBRP                                              NE07 007
C      ZN=NZ                                              NE07 008
C      MZ=NZ+1                                              NE07 009
C      DO 20 J=2,MZ                                         NE07 010
C      K=J-1                                              NE07 011
C      AK=K                                              NE07 012
C      E=AK/ZN*D+P                                         NE07 013
20     X(J)=SQRT (E)                                         NE07 014
C      DO 21 J=1,NZ                                         NE07 015
21     RA(J)=X(J+1)                                         NE07 016
C      X(1)=(RCBRP+RA(1))/2.0                                NE07 017
C      DO 22 J=2,NZ                                         NE07 018
22     X(J)=(RA(J)+RA(J-1))/2.0                            NE07 019
C      K=1                                              NE07 020
C      RB(NZP+1)=RB(NZP)                                     NE07 021
C      BR(NZP+1)=BR(NZP)                                     NE07 022
C      BTA(NZP+1)=BTA(NZP)                                    NE07 023
C      TCBLD(NZP+1)=TCBLD(NZP)                               NE07 024
C      DO 39 J=1,NZ                                         NE07 025
30     IF (RB(K)-X(J)) 31,32,33                           NE07 026
32     Y(J)=BR(K)                                         NE07 027
C      Z(J)=BTA(K)                                         NE07 028
C      ZZ(J)=TCBLD(K)                                     NE07 029
C      GO TO 39                                         NE07 030
31     K=K+1                                         NE07 031
C      GO TO 30                                         NE07 032
33     DEL=X(J)-RB(K-1)                                    NE07 033
C      DEL=DEL/(RB(K)-RB(K-1))                            NE07 034
C      Y(J)=DEL*(BR(K)-BR(K-1))                          NE07 035
C      Y(J)=Y(J)+BR(K-1)                                 NE07 036
C      Z(J)=DEL*(BTA(K)-BTA(K-1))                        NE07 037
C      Z(J)=Z(J)+BTA(K-1)                                NE07 038
C      ZZ(J)=DEL*(TCBLD(K)-TCBLD(K-1))                  NE07 039
C      ZZ(J)=ZZ(J)+TCBLD(K-1)                            NE07 040
39     CONTINUE                                         NE07 041
C      DO 40 J=1,NZ                                         NE07 042
C      RB(J)=X(J)                                         NE07 043
C      BR(J)=Y(J)                                         NE07 044
C      BTA(J)=Z(J)                                         NE07 045
C      TCBLD(J)=ZZ(J)                                     NE07 046
40     CONTINUE                                         NE07 047
C      RETURN                                         NE07 048
C      END                                              NE07 049
C

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SUBROUTINE CLALF (J) NE08 001
C COMPUTATION OF BLADE SECTION LIFT COEFFICIENT NE08 002
C DIMENSION TCB(10),CLMX(10) NE08 003
C DIMENSION B(6),BS(6),SA(6),SAS(6),P(6,6) NE08 004
DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),BTA(25),TCBLD(25),RA(25),XPRES(25),PHI(5) NE08 005
DIMENSION ALPHA(25),STALL(25),JSTL(25),TALK(20) NE08 006
C COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,SA,SAS,P NE08 007
COMMON/NEAR1/ NRUN,NBLD,NZ,MZ,NPRES,IR,NTIME,NERR,NPAG,NPHI,NPRINTNE08 012
COMMON/NEAR3/ RRP,XP,Z,BLD,RB,BR,BTA,TCBLD,TC,RCBRP,APA,ALF,XPRES,NE08 013
1 RA,XCB,XR,ELCBC,RMAX,PHI,CORJ,CORCB NE08 014
COMMON/NEAR5/ ARJ,ARJP,EPS,RAD,CL,ALPHA,STALL,JSTL,TALK NE08 015
C 101 FORMAT (/////////////7H THE BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO IS OUTNE08 017
1SIDE THE RANGE 0.0 TO .34) NE08 018
IF (MZZZ) 2,1,2 NE08 019
1 CONTINUE NE08 020
NE08 021
C TABLE OF VALUES OF CLMAX VERSUS BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO NE08 022
C NE08 023
TCB(1)=0.0 NE08 024
TCB(2)=.06 NE08 025
TCB(3)=.08 NE08 026
TCB(4)=.10 NE08 027
TCB(5)=.12 NE08 028
TCB(6)=.15 NE08 029
TCB(7)=.18 NE08 030
TCB(8)=.21 NE08 031
TCB(9)=.24 NE08 032
TCB(10)=.34 NE08 033
NE08 034
CLMX(1)=0.9 NE08 035
CLMX(2)=0.9 NE08 036
CLMX(3)=1.2 NE08 037
CLMX(4)=1.45 NE08 038
CLMX(5)=1.6 NE08 039
CLMX(6)=1.5 NE08 040
CLMX(7)=1.35 NE08 041
CLMX(8)=1.3 NE08 042
CLMX(9)=1.25 NE08 043
CLMX(10)=1.1 NE08 044
RETURN NE08 045
NE08 046
2 CONTINUE NE08 047
19 IF (TCB(10)-TCBLD(J)) 21,20,20 NE08 048
20 IF (TCB(1)-TCBLD(J)) 22,22,21 NE08 049
21 WRITE (6,101) NE08 050
NERR=1 NE08 051
RETURN NE08 052
22 N=1 NE08 053
23 IF (TCB(N)-TCBLD(J)) 24,25,26 NE08 054
24 N=N+1 NE08 055
GO TO 23 NE08 056
25 CLMAX=CLMX(N) NE08 057
GO TO 27 NE08 058
26 DEL=(TCBLD(J)-TCB(N-1))/(TCB(N)-TCB(N-1)) NE08 059

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```
CLMAX=CLMX(N-1)+DEL*(CLMX(N)-CLMX(N-1)) NE08 060
27 CONTINUE NE08 061
CL=2.*PI*ALPHA(J)/RAD NE08 062
STALL(J)=0.0 NE08 063
28 IF (CL-CLMAX) 29,30,30 NE08 064
30 CL=CLMAX NE08 065
STALL(J)=1.0 NE08 066
29 CONTINUE NE08 067
RETURN NE08 068
END NE08 069
```

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C SUBROUTINE ARCSIN(ARG,PHI,INDEX) NE09 001
C SUBROUTINE FOR COMPUTING ARC SINE NE09 002
C
C ARG IS THE SINE OF THE ANGLE. NE09 003
C PHI IS THE ANGLE (PRINCIPAL VALUE, -PI/2 TO PI/2) NE09 004
C OUTPUT FROM SUBROUTINE. NE09 005
C INDEX IS 1 IF ANGLE IS TO BE IN RADIANS. NE09 006
C INDEX IS 0 IF ANGLE IS TO BE IN DEGREES. NE09 007
C
C HPI=1.5707963 NE09 008
A=1.0-ARG*ARG NE09 009
IF (A) 5,2,1 NE09 010
2 IF (ARG) 4,3,3 NE09 011
3 PHI=HPI NE09 012
GO TO 6 NE09 013
4 PHI=-HPI NE09 014
GO TO 6 NE09 015
1 PHI=ATAN (ARG/SQRT (A)) NE09 016
GO TO 6 NE09 017
5 WRITE (6,100) NE09 018
100 FORMAT(1/5X30HERROR...SIN X GREATER THAN 1.0//)
GO TO 2 NE09 019
6 IF(INDEX) 7,7,8 NE09 020
7 PHI=90.*PHI/HPI NE09 021
8 RETURN NE09 022
END NE09 023
NE09 024
NE09 025
NE09 026
NE09 027
NE09 028

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SUBROUTINE MATRIX (A,NR) NE10 001
DIMENSION A( 6, 7),B(19,19),N(12) NE10 002
NC=NR+1 NE10 003
DO 1 J=1,NR NE10 004
1 N(J)=0 NE10 005
DO 2 I=1,NR NE10 006
CON=0.0 NE10 007
II=I-1 NE10 008
DO 3 J=1,NR NE10 009
JJ=J-1 NE10 010
IF (II) 4,4,5 NE10 011
5 DO 6 K=1,II NE10 012
IF (J-N(K)) 6,3,6 NE10 013
6 CONTINUE NE10 014
4 CONA=A(J,1) NE10 015
IF (CONA) 8,9,9 NE10 016
8 CONA=-CONA NE10 017
9 IF (CONA-CON) 3,3,11 NE10 018
11 CON=CONA NE10 019
N(I)=J NE10 020
3 CONTINUE NE10 021
IF(CON) 500,600,500 NE10 022
600 WRITE (6,601) I NE10 023
601 FORMAT(13H SINGULAR, I=,I3) NE10 024
STOP NE10 025
500 NN=N(I) NE10 026
DO 12 J=1,NR NE10 027
12 A(J,NC)=0.0 NE10 028
A(NN,NC)=1.0 NE10 029
DIV=A(NN,1) NE10 030
DO 13 L=1,NC NE10 031
13 A(NN,L)=A(NN,L)/DIV NE10 032
DO 14 L=1,NR NE10 033
IF (L>NN) 15,14,15 NE10 034
15 CMULT=A(L,1) NE10 035
DO 16 J=1,NC NE10 036
16 A(L,J)=A(L,J)-CMULT*A(NN,J) NE10 037
14 CONTINUE NE10 038
DO 17 L=1,NR NE10 039
DO 18 J=1,NR NE10 040
18 A(L,J)=A(L,J+1) NE10 041
17 CONTINUE NE10 042
2 CONTINUE NE10 043
DO 19 J=1,NR NE10 044
DO 20 L=1,NR NE10 045
NN=N(J) NE10 046
20 B(J,L)=A(NN,L) NE10 047
19 CONTINUE NE10 048
DO 21 J=1,NR NE10 049
DO 22 L=1,NR NE10 050
NN=N(J) NE10 051
22 A(L,NN)=B(L,J) NE10 052
21 CONTINUE NE10 053
RETURN NE10 054
END NE10 055

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C SUBROUTINE FOURCS (F,B,N,NOUT,NPRINT) NE11 001
C SUB. FOURCS -- FOURIER COSINE SERIES DETERMINATION NE11 002
C FROM RALSTON AND WILF -- MATH. METHODS FOR DIGITAL COMPUTERS NE11 003
C CHAPT. 24 BY G. GOERTZEL NE11 004
C
C DIMENSION F(50),FF(50),B(50) NE11 005
C COMMON MZZZ NE11 006
700 FORMAT (1H /) NE11 007
701 FORMAT (4E15.7) NE11 008
702 FORMAT(5X5HTHETA6X10HFOURIER FN6X11HORIGINAL FN4X12HFOURIER COEF/) NE11 011
PI=3.1415927 NE11 012
IF(NOUT-N)10,10,11 NE11 013
11 NOUT=N NE11 014
10 ZRO=0. NE11 015
ONE=1.0 NE11 016
TWO=2.0 NE11 017
IZRO=0 NE11 018
IONE=1 NE11 019
ITWO=2 NE11 020
HPI=1.5707963 NE11 021
NH=N NE11 022
NS=ITWO*(NH-IONE) NE11 023
FNS=NS NE11 024
FR=TWO/FNS NE11 025
PIN=PI*FR NE11 026
DO 201 I=1,NH NE11 027
CJ=I-IONE NE11 028
CSI=COS (PIN*CJ) NE11 029
CCSI=CSI+CSI NE11 030
CA=ZRO NE11 031
CB=ZRO NE11 032
DO 202 J=2,NS NE11 033
JK=NS-J+ITWO NE11 034
IF(JK-NH) 220,220,221 NE11 035
221 JK=ITWO*NH-JK NE11 036
220 CC=F(JK)+CA*CCSI-CB NE11 037
CB=CA NE11 038
202 CA=CC NE11 039
FF(I)=FR*(F(I)+CA*CSI-CB) NE11 040
IF(I-IONE) 290,291,290 NE11 041
291 FF(I)=FF(I)/TWO NE11 042
290 JN=NS-I-I+IONE NE11 043
IF(JN) 203,204,204 NE11 044
203 FF(I)=FF(I)/TWO NE11 045
204 CONTINUE NE11 046
201 CONTINUE NE11 047
IF (NPRINT-1)2,6,7 NE11 048
6 M=N NE11 049
GO TO 1 NE11 050
7 M=NOUT NE11 051
1 CN=N NE11 052
WRITE (6,700) NE11 053
WRITE (6,702) NE11 054
DTH=PI/(CN-1.0) NE11 055
TH=-DTH NE11 056
DO 3 I=1,N NE11 057
TH=TH+DTH NE11 058
SUM=0.0 NE11 059

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```
DO 4 J=1,M          NE11 060
CJ=J-1             NE11 061
4 SUM=SUM+ FF(J)*COS (CJ*TH)   NE11 062
3 WRITE (6,701) TH, SUM,F(I), FF(I)  NE11 063
2 DO 8 K=1,NOUT      NE11 064
8 B(K)=FF(K)        NE11 065
RETURN             NE11 066
END               NE11 067
```

```

C SUBROUTINE SRCRNG (CD,XSC,TC,NRP,RP,UQD) NE12 001
C C VELOCITY INDUCED BY DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCE RINGS NE12 002
C C
C DIMENSION TH(205),QD(205),DI(3),A(6),RP(25),UQD(25) NE12 003
COMMON MZ NE12 004
PI=3.1415926 NE12 005
A(1)=TC* 2.969 NE12 006
A(2)=-TC*1.26 NE12 007
A(3)=-TC*3.516 NE12 008
A(4)=TC* 2.843 NE12 009
A(5)=-TC*1.015 NE12 010
DQ =200. NE12 011
DTI=200. NE12 012
14 DT=PI/DQ NE12 013
XS=XSC-.5 NE12 014
N=DQ NE12 015
NM=N NE12 016
N=N+1 NE12 017
K=N+4 NE12 018
DO 15 J=1,K NE12 019
TH(J)=0. NE12 020
15 QD(J)=0.
DO 19 J=2,N NE12 021
TH(J)=TH(J-1)+DT NE12 022
120 T=TH(J)
ST=SIN (T)
SN2=SIN (T/2.)
QD(J)=A(1)/2./SN2
DO 18 I=2,5
IN=I-1
EN=IN
INX=IN+IN-2
ENX=INX
QD(J)=QD(J)+EN*A(I)*(SN2**ENX)
18 CONTINUE
QD(J)=QD(J)*ST
19 CONTINUE
TH(N+1)=PI+1.
QD(N+1)=QD(N)
22 QD(1)=A(1)
TH(1)=0.
31 DTP=PI/DTI
TP=0.
H=DTP/3.
UI=0.
CST=-2.*XS
CST2=CST*CST
40 DO 69 JR=1,NRP
R=RP(JR)
50 K=1
NT=1
51 DO 60 J=K,3
CTP=COS (TP)
ZWP=CD*(CTP-CST)
PP=(ZWP*ZWP)+((R+1.)*(R+1.))
PM=(ZWP*ZWP)+((R-1.)*(R-1.))
AK2=4.*R/PP
CALL ELLIPS (AK2,ZK,ZE)

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PP=SQRT (PP) NE12 060
U=ZWP*ZE/PP/PM NE12 061
52 IF(TP=TH(NT))55,54,53 NE12 062
53 NT=NT+1 NE12 063
GO TO 52 NE12 064
54 Q=QD(NT) NE12 065
GO TO 56 NE12 066
55 Q=QD(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(QD(NT)-QD(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1)) NE12 067
56 DI(J)=Q*U NE12 068
60 TP=TP+DTP NE12 069
K=2 NE12 070
UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3)) NE12 071
DI(1)=DI(3) NE12 072
IF(TP=PI)51,51,61 NE12 073
61 UV=UI*CD/PI NE12 074
UQD(JR)=UV NE12 075
TP=0. NE12 076
UI=0. NE12 077
69 CONTINUE NE12 078
RETURN NE12 079
END NE12 080

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C SUBROUTINE VTXRNG (CD,XSC,IR,RP,CN,UG,XPRES,P) NE13 001
C   VELOCITY INDUCED BY DISTRIBUTION OF VORTEX RINGS NE13 002
C
C DIMENSION TH(205),GD(205),DI(3),RP(25),UG(25),CN(6),XPRES(25) NE13 003
C DIMENSION FU(50),FV(50),CP(6),P(6,6) NE13 004
C
C COMMON MZZZ NE13 005
C
C C0=CN(1) NE13 006
C C1=CN(2) NE13 007
C C2=CN(3) NE13 008
C C3=CN(4) NE13 009
C C4=CN(5) NE13 010
C C5=CN(6) NE13 011
C
C SET UP A TABLE OF GAMMA D/GAMMA * SIN(THETA) VERSUS THETA NE13 012
C
C DG=100. NE13 013
C DTI=200. NE13 014
C PI=3.1415926 NE13 015
13 DT=PI/DG NE13 016
  N=DG NE13 017
  NM=N
  N=N+1
  K=N+4
  DO 12 J=1,K NE13 018
  TH(J)=0.
  ST=0.0
12 GD(J)=0.
  DO 19 J=2,N NE13 019
  TH(J)=TH(J-1)+DT
120 T=TH(J)
  CT=COS (T/2.)
  CT=CT/SIN (T/2.)
  A=C0*CT
  ST=SIN (T)
  B=C1*ST
  C=C2*SIN (2.*T)
  D=C3*SIN (3.*T)
  E=C4*SIN (4.*T)
  F=C5*SIN (5.*T)
  GD(J)=A+B+C+D+E+F
  GD(J)=GD(J)*ST
19 CONTINUE
  TH(N+1)=PI+1.
  GD(N+1)=GD(N)
22 GD(1)=2.*C0
  TH(1)=0.
31 DTP=PI/DTI
  TP=0.
  H=DTP/3.
  UI=0.
C
C IF (MZZZ) 200,10,10
C
10 IF (IR) 70,11,11
C
11 XS=XSC=.5
  CST=-2.*XS

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C      CST2=CST*CST          NE13 060
C
C      COMPUTE INFLOW VELOCITIES   NE13 061
C
 40 DO 69 JR=1,IR          NE13 062
    R=RP(JR)
 50 K=1                      NE13 063
    NT=1
 51 DO 60 J=K,3            NE13 064
    STP=SIN (TP)           NE13 065
    CTP=COS (TP)           NE13 066
    CTP2=CTP*CTP           NE13 067
    X2=CST2-(2.*CST*CTP)+CTP2  NE13 068
    X2=X2*CD*CD           NE13 069
    PP=X2+((R+1.)*(R+1.))  NE13 070
    PM=X2+((R-1.)*(R-1.))  NE13 071
    AK2=4.*R/PP            NE13 072
    CALL ELLIPS (AK2,ZK,ZE)  NE13 073
    PM=2.*(R-1.)/PM        NE13 074
    PP=1./SQRT (PP)         NE13 075
    U=ZK-ZE*(1.+PM)        NE13 076
    U=U*PP                  NE13 077
 52 IF(TP-TH(NT))55,54,53  NE13 078
 53 NT=NT+1                  NE13 079
    GO TO 52
 54 G=GD(NT)                NE13 080
    GO TO 56
 55 G=GD(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(GD(NT)-GD(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1))  NE13 081
 56 DI(J)=G*U               NE13 082
 60 TP=TP+DTP                NE13 083
    K=2
    UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3))  NE13 084
    DI(1)=DI(3)
    IF(TP=PI)51,51,61            NE13 085
 61 UG(JR)=CD/2./PI*UI        NE13 086
    TP=0.
    UI=0.
 69 CONTINUE                 NE13 087
    GO TO 999
C
C      COMPUTE VELOCITIES INDUCED AT THE DUCT REFERENCE CYLINDER  NE13 088
C
 70 IR=-IR                  NE13 089
    DO 99 JR=1,IR            NE13 090
    X=XPRES(JR)
    K=1                      NE13 091
    NT=1
    XS=X-.5                  NE13 092
    CST=-2.*XS               NE13 093
    CST2=CST*CST             NE13 094
 77 DO 71 J=K,3              NE13 095
    CTP=COS (TP)             NE13 096
    CTP2=CTP*CTP             NE13 097
    X2=CST2-(2.*CST*CTP)+CTP2  NE13 098
    X2=X2*CD*CD             NE13 099
    PP=X2+4.
    AK2=4.*PP                NE13 100
    CALL ELLIPS (AK2,ZK,ZE)  NE13 101
    PP=1./SQRT(PP)           NE13 102

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U=(ZK-ZE)*PP          NE13 119
72 IF (TP-TH(NT)) 75,74,73  NE13 120
73 NT=NT+1            NE13 121
    GO TO 72          NE13 122
74 G=GD(NT)          NE13 123
    GO TO 76          NE13 124
75 G=GD(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(GD(NT)-GD(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1))  NE13 125
76 DI(J)=G*U          NE13 126
71 TP=TP+DTP          NE13 127
    K=2              NE13 128
    UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3))  NE13 129
    DI(1)=DI(3)        NE13 130
    IF (TP-PI) 77,77,78  NE13 131
78 UG(JR)=CD/2./PI*UI  NE13 132
    TP=0.             NE13 133
    UI=0.             NE13 134
99 CONTINUE           NE13 135
    GO TO 999          NE13 136
C
C      COMPUTE F(N) AND F-STAR(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS
C
200 MZZ=MZZZ          NE13 137
    MZZZ=1            NE13 138
    DO 210 J=1,6       NE13 139
210 CP(J)=0.0          NE13 140
    DUM=0.0            NE13 141
    DO 211 L=1,6       NE13 142
211 DUM=DUM + CN(L)*P(1,L)  NE13 143
    CP(1)=(CN(1)-DUM)/2.0  NE13 144
    DO 212 K=2,6       NE13 145
212 CP(K)=(CP(K)-CN(K))/2.0  NE13 146
    DO 213 L=1,6       NE13 147
213 CP(K)=CP(K) + CN(L)*P(K,L)  NE13 148
212 CP(K)=(CP(K)-CN(K))/2.0  NE13 149
    N=IR              NE13 150
    EN=N              NE13 151
    DTA=PI/(EN-1.)    NE13 152
    TA=-DTA           NE13 153
    DO 220 JR=1,N     NE13 154
    TA=TA+DTA         NE13 155
    CSTA=COS(TA)     NE13 156
    CSTA2=CSTA*CSTA  NE13 157
    DUM=0.0            NE13 158
    DO 215 K=2,6       NE13 159
215 DUM=DUM+CP(K)*COS(TJ*TA)  NE13 160
    FV(JR)=CP(1)+DUM  NE13 161
    K=1                NE13 162
    NT=1              NE13 163
207 DO 201 J=K,3       NE13 164
    CTP=COS(TP)        NE13 165
    CTP2=CTP*CTP       NE13 166
    X2=CSTA2-(2.*CSTA*CTP)+CTP2  NE13 167
    X2=X2*CD*CD       NE13 168
    PP=X2+4.0          NE13 169
    AK2=4./PP          NE13 170
    CALL ELLIPS (AK2,ZK,ZE)  NE13 171
    PP=1./SQRT(PP)     NE13 172
    U=(ZK-ZE)*PP       NE13 173
                                         NE13 174
                                         NE13 175
                                         NE13 176
                                         NE13 177

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202 IF (TP>TH(NT)) 205,204,203          NE13 178
203 NT=NT+1                               NE13 179
    GO TO 202
204 G=GD(NT)                             NE13 180
    GO TO 206
205 G=GD(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(GD(NT)-GD(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1))  NE13 181
206 DI(J)=G*U                            NE13 182
201 TP=TP+DTP                           NE13 183
    K=2
    UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3))  NE13 184
    DI(1)=DI(3)
    IF (TP>PI) 207,207,208            NE13 185
208 FU(JR)=CD/2./PI*UI                NE13 186
    TP=0.0                                NE13 187
    UI=0.0                                NE13 188
220 CONTINUE                           NE13 189
    NOUT=6                               NE13 190
    NPR=0                                NE13 191
    CALL FOURCS (FU,FU,N,NOUT,NPR)      NE13 192
    DO 216 J=1,6                          NE13 193
    UG(J)=FU(J)
216 UG(J+6)=CP(J)                      NE13 194
    MZZZ=MZZ                            NE13 195
C
999 RETURN                                NE13 196
    END                                    NE13 197
                                            NE13 198
                                            NE13 199
                                            NE13 200
                                            NE13 201
                                            NE13 202
                                            NE13 203

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C SUBROUTINE ALFRNG (CD,IR,SC,UGA,XPRES)
C AXIAL VELOCITY INDUCED BY A DISTRIBUTION OF ALPHA VORTEX RINGS NE14 001
C DIMENSION TH(205),GA(205),DI(3),XPRES(25),SC(6),UGA(25),ST(6) NE14 002
C DIMENSION TCD(7),TSC(6,7) NE14 003
C DIMENSION GS(6),F(50),HF(6),FH(50),DVT(3) NE14 004
C COMMON MZZZ NE14 005
C DATA TCD/ 0.,0.5,0.75,1.0,1.5,2.0,5.0/ NE14 006
C DATA (TSC(I,1),I=1,6)/1.7,0.,0.,0.,0.,0./ NE14 007
C DATA (TSC(I,2),I=1,6)/1.0978,-0.2382,-0.0175,0.,0.,0./ NE14 008
C DATA (TSC(I,3),I=1,6)/0.92,-0.345,-0.042,0.,0.,0./ NE14 009
C DATA (TSC(I,4),I=1,6)/0.7955,-0.4151,-0.0680,0.,0.,0./ NE14 010
C DATA (TSC(I,5),I=1,6)/0.5611,-0.4834,-0.1230,-0.0121,0.,0./ NE14 011
C DATA (TSC(I,6),I=1,6)/0.5640,-0.5045,-0.1666,-0.0317,0.0035,0./ NE14 012
C DATA (TSC(I,7),I=1,6)/0.3566,-0.4590,-0.2607,-0.1246,-0.0494,0./ NE14 013
C IF (MZZZ) 2,1,2 NE14 014
1 CONTINUE NE14 015
C COMPUTE SC(N) COEFFICIENTS NE14 016
C DO 11 J=1,7 NE14 017
JSC=J NE14 018
IF (CD-TCD(J)) 4,3,11 NE14 019
11 CONTINUE NE14 020
3 DO 5 N=1,6 NE14 021
5 SC(N)=TSC(N,JSC) NE14 022
GO TO 10 NE14 023
4 IF (JSC-1) 6,6,7 NE14 024
6 RETURN NE14 025
7 DELSC=(TCD(JSC)-TCD(JSC-1))/(TCD(JSC)-CD) NE14 026
J=JSC NE14 027
DO 8 N=1,6 NE14 028
8 SC(N)=(TSC(N,J-1)-TSC(N,J))/DELSC + TSC(N,J) NE14 029
C SET UP A TABLE OF GAMMA ALPHA/V*SIN(THETA) VERSUS THETA NE14 030
C 10 PI=3.1415926 NE14 031
DG=200. NE14 032
DT=PI/DG NE14 033
K=201 NE14 034
DO 12 J=1,K NE14 035
TH(J)=0.0 NE14 036
12 GA(J)=0.0 NE14 037
DO 20 J=2,K NE14 038
TH(J)=TH(J-1)+DT NE14 039
T=TH(J) NE14 040
CTN=COS(T/2.)/SIN(T/2.) NE14 041
CT=COS(T) NE14 042
ST(1)=SIN(T) NE14 043
ST(2)=2.*ST(1)*CT NE14 044
DO 13 N=3,5 NE14 045
NM=N-1 NE14 046
NMM=N-2 NE14 047
13 ST(N)=2.*ST(NM)*CT-ST(NMM) NE14 048
GA(J)=SC(1)*CTN NE14 049
DO 14 N=2,6 NE14 050

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14 GA(J)=GA(J)+SC(N)*ST(N-1) NE14 060
    GA(J)=GA(J)*ST(1) NE14 061
20 CONTINUE NE14 062
    GA(1)=2.*SC(1) NE14 063
    TH(K+1)=PI+1. NE14 064
    GA(K+1)=GA(K) NE14 065
C
C      COMPUTE G-STAR(N) AND H(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS NE14 066
C
MZZZ=1 NE14 067
DTI=200. NE14 068
DTP=PI/DTI NE14 069
H=DTP/3. NE14 070
TP=0.0 NE14 071
UI=0.0 NE14 072
VIT=0.0 NE14 073
R=1.0 NE14 074
R32=R**1.5 NE14 075
RP2=(R+1.)*2 NE14 076
N=IR NE14 077
CN=N NE14 078
DTA=PI/(CN-1.) NE14 079
TA=-DTA NE14 080
DO 50 JR=1,N NE14 081
TA=TA+DTA NE14 082
CSTA=COS(TA) NE14 083
K=1 NE14 084
NT=1 NE14 085
47 DO 41 J=K,3 NE14 086
    CTP=COS(TP) NE14 087
    XI=(CTP-CSTA)*CD NE14 088
    X2=XI*X1 NE14 089
    DEN=X2+RP2 NE14 090
    AK2=4.*R/DEN NE14 091
    NE14 092
    NE14 093
C
C      CALL ELLIPS(AK2,ZK,ZE) NE14 094
C
AKP=1.0-AK2 NE14 095
AKQ=2.0-AK2 NE14 096
AK4=AK2*AK2 NE14 097
AYE=(8.0*R*AKQ/AK4) + (2.*R) + 2.0 - 4./AK2*(2.*R+1.)*ZE NE14 098
AYE=AYE + AKP/AK2*(8.*R + 4. - 16.*R/AK2)*ZK NE14 099
U=AYE/SQRT(DEN)/(X2+(R-1.)*(R-1.)) NE14 100
AK=SQRT(AK2) NE14 101
AKZ=4.*R/RP2 NE14 102
SBETA=SQRT((1.-AKZ)/(1.-AK2)) NE14 103
    NE14 104
    NE14 105
C
C      CALL ARCSIN(SBETA,BETA,0) NE14 106
C      CALL ARCSIN(AK,ASK,0) NE14 107
C      CALL LAMBDA(ASK,BETA,HLMB) NE14 108
C
EPSR=1. NE14 109
AVT=4.*(ZK-ZE)/AK+2.*PI*AK/SQRT(AKZ)*(1.-HLMB)*SQRT((1.-AKZ)/(AKZ NE14 110
1 -AK2)) NE14 111
AVT=AVT*XI/(8.*PI*R32) + EPSR/4. NE14 112
42 IF (TP-TH(NT)) 45,44,43 NE14 113
43 NT=NT+1 NE14 114
GO TO 42 NE14 115
44 G=GA(NT) NE14 116
NE14 117
NE14 118

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GO TO 46
45 G=GA(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(GA(NT)-GA(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1))      NE14 119
46 DI(J)=G*U
DVT(J)=G*AVT
41 TP=TP+DTP
K=2
UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3))
DI(1)=DI(3)
VIT=VIT+H*(DVT(1)+4.*DVT(2)+DVT(3))
DVT(1)=DVT(3)
IF (TP-PI) 47,47,48
48 F(JR)=-CD*UI/2./PI
FH(JR)=CD*VIT
TP=0.0
UI=0.0
VIT=0.0
50 CONTINUE
NOUT=6
NPR=0
CALL FOURCS (F,F,N,NOUT,NPR)
CALL FOURCS (FH,FH,N,NOUT,NPR)
DO 51 J=1,NOUT
GS(J)=F(J)
HF(J)=FH(J)
UGA(J+6)=HF(J)
51 UGA(J)=GS(J)
MZZZ=0
RETURN
2 CONTINUE
TP=0.0
UI=0.0
CALCULATE THE AXIAL VELOCITY INDUCED BY THE ABOVE VORTEX DISTRIBUTNE14 151
NE14 152
70 DO 99 JR=1,IR
X=XPRES(JR)
K=1
NT=1
XS=X-.5
CST=-2.*XS
R=1.0
77 DO 71 J=K,3
CTP=COS(TP)
X2=(CTP-CST)*CD
X2=X2*X2
DEN=X2+(R+1.)*(R+1.)
AK2=4.*R/DEN
CALL ELLIPS (AK2,ZK,ZE)
AKP=1.0-AK2
AKQ=2.0-AK2
AK4=AK2*AK2
AYE=((8.0*R*AKQ/AK4) + (2.*R) + 2.0 - 4./AK2*(2.*R+1.))*ZE
AYE=AYE + AKP/AK2*(8.*R + 4. - 16.*R/AK2)*ZK
U=AYE/SQRT(DEN)/(X2+(R-1.)*(R-1.))
72 IF (TP-TH(NT)) 75,74,73
73 NT=NT+1
GO TO 72
74 G=GA(NT)
GO TO 76

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75 G=GA(NT-1)+(TP-TH(NT-1))*(GA(NT)-GA(NT-1))/(TH(NT)-TH(NT-1))      NE14 178
76 DI(J)=G*U                NE14 179
71 TP=TP+DTP                NE14 180
K=2                          NE14 181
UI=UI+H*(DI(1)+4.*DI(2)+DI(3))  NE14 182
DI(1)=DI(3)                  NE14 183
IF (TP=PI) 77,77,78          NE14 184
78 UGA(JR)=-CD*UI/2./PI     NE14 185
TP=0.0                        NE14 186
UI=0.0                        NE14 187
99 CONTINUE                   NE14 188
999 RETURN                     NE14 189
END                           NE14 190

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C SUBROUTINE GAMCYL (CD, XC, N, RP, UG, IR, XPRES, UGP, RRP, RA) NE15 001
C SUBROUTINE TO COMPUTE THE AXIAL VELOCITIES INDUCED BY CONSTANT NE15 002
C STRENGTH VORTEX CYLINDERS NE15 003
C DIMENSION RP(25),UG(25),XPRES(25),UGP(25,25),RA(25) NE15 004
C COMMON MZ NE15 005
C PI=3.1415926 NE15 006
NR=N NE15 007
CR=CD*2. NE15 008
IF (IR) 2,1,2 NE15 009
1 XG=(XC-1.)*CR NE15 010
C COMPUTE THE VELOCITY INDUCED AT THE PROPELLER STATION NE15 011
C
20 DO 30 J=1,NR NE15 012
R=RP(J) NE15 013
IF(R) 22,21,22 NE15 014
21 U=SQRT ((XG*XG)+1.) NE15 015
U=XG/U+1.0 NE15 016
U=0.5*U NE15 017
GO TO 30 NE15 018
22 XG2=XG*XG NE15 019
RP1=(R+1.)*(R+1.) NE15 020
RM1=(R-1.)*(R-1.) NE15 021
SNB=SQRT (XG2+RM1) NE15 022
SNB=XG/SNB NE15 023
SKG2=4.*R/(XG2+RP1) NE15 024
CALL ELLIPS(SKG2,ZK,ZE) NE15 025
SKG=SQRT (SKG2) NE15 026
CALL ARCSIN(SKG,ASKG,0) NE15 027
CALL ARCSIN(SNB,BETA,0) NE15 028
NDEX=0 NE15 029
IF (BETA) 23,24,24 NE15 030
23 BETA=-BETA NE15 031
NDEX=1 NE15 032
24 CALL LAMBDA(ASKG,BETA,HLMB) NE15 033
IF(NDEX) 25,26,25 NE15 034
25 HLMB=-HLMB NE15 035
NDEX=0 NE15 036
26 CONTINUE NE15 037
U=.25*HLMB+.5 NE15 038
TM=SKG*XG*ZK/(4.*PI) NE15 039
TM=TM/SQRT (R) NE15 040
U=U+TM NE15 041
30 UG(J)=U NE15 042
GO TO 99 NE15 043
2 NCYL=N NE15 044
C COMPUTE THE VELOCITY INDUCED AT THE REFERENCE CYLINDER BY NE15 045
C THE TRAILING VORTEX CYLINDERS NE15 046
C
DO 60 J=1,NCYL NE15 047
RGR=RA(J)/RRP NE15 048
RGR2=(RGR+1.)*(RGR+1.) NE15 049
RGRM=(RGR-1.)*(RGR-1.) NE15 050
RTRGR=SQRT(RGR) NE15 051
IF (J-NCYL) 31,32,32 NE15 052
NE15 053
NE15 054
NE15 055
NE15 056
NE15 057
NE15 058
NE15 059

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32	XP=1.0	NE15 060
	RGR=1.0	NE15 061
	RGR2=4.0	NE15 062
	RGRM=0.0	NE15 063
	GO TO 33	NE15 064
31	XP=XC	NE15 065
33	DO 60 JR=1,IR	NE15 066
	X=XPRES(JR)	NE15 067
	XG=X-XP	NE15 068
	XGR=XG*CR	NE15 069
	XGR2=XGR*XGR	NE15 070
	IF (XGR) 38,42,38	NE15 071
42	IF (RGR-1.0) 142,242,342	NE15 072
142	UG=0.0	NE15 073
	GO TO 60	NE15 074
242	UG=0.25	NE15 075
	GO TO 60	NE15 076
342	UG=0.50	NE15 077
	GO TO 60	NE15 078
38	CONTINUE	NE15 079
	GKSQ=4.*RGR/(XGR2+RGR2)	NE15 080
	GK=SQRT(GKSQ)	NE15 081
	CALL ELLIPS (GKSQ,ZK,ZE)	NE15 082
	NDEX=0	NE15 083
	SNB=XGR/SQRT(XGR2+RGRM)	NE15 084
	CALL ARCSIN (SNB,BETA,0)	NE15 085
	CALL ARCSIN (GK,ASK,0)	NE15 086
	IF (BETA) 34,35,35	NE15 087
34	BETA=-BETA	NE15 088
	NDEX=-1	NE15 089
35	CALL LAMBDA (ASK,BETA,HLMB)	NE15 090
	IF (NDEX) 36,37,37	NE15 091
36	HLMB=-HLMB	NE15 092
	BETA=-BETA	NE15 093
	NDEX=0	NE15 094
37	CONTINUE	NE15 095
	IF (XGR) 41,42,43	NE15 096
43	NDEX=-1	NE15 097
	HLMB=-HLMB	NE15 098
	XGR=-XGR	NE15 099
41	IF (RGR-1.0) 141,241,241	NE15 100
141	UG=GK*XGR*ZK/(4.*PI*RTRGR)-.25*HLMB	NE15 101
	GO TO 45	NE15 102
241	UG=GK*XGR*ZK/(4.*PI*RTRGR)+0.50+.25*HLMB	NE15 103
45	IF (NDEX) 46,60,60	NE15 104
46	XGR=-XGR	NE15 105
	NDEX=0	NE15 106
	HLMB=-HLMB	NE15 107
47	IF (RGR-1.0) 147,247,347	NE15 108
147	UG=-UG	NE15 109
	GO TO 60	NE15 110
247	UG=-UG+0.5	NE15 111
	GO TO 60	NE15 112
347	UG=-UG+1.0	NE15 113
60	UGP(J,JR)=UG	NE15 114
99	RETURN	NE15 115
	END	NE15 116

```

C
C
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE BNCOEF (C,BGI) NE16 001
FOURIER ANALYSIS OF RADIAL VELOCITY INDUCED BY AN NE16 002
ACTUATOR DISK IN THE EXIT PLANE -- B(N) NE16 003
NE16 004
NE16 005
NE16 006
NE16 007
NE16 008
NE16 009
NE16 010
NE16 011
NE16 012
NE16 013
NE16 014
NE16 015
NE16 016
NE16 017
NE16 018
NE16 019
NE16 020
NE16 021
NE16 022
NE16 023
NE16 024
NE16 025
NE16 026
NE16 027
NE16 028
NE16 029
NE16 030
NE16 031
NE16 032
NE16 033
NE16 034
NE16 035
NE16 036
NE16 037
NE16 038
NE16 039
NE16 040
NE16 041
NE16 042
NE16 043
NE16 044
NE16 045
NE16 046
NE16 047
NE16 048
NE16 049
NE16 050
NE16 051
NE16 052
NE16 053

DIMENSION BGI( 6,2),BGI(6),BGO( 6)
COMMON MZZZ
PI=3.1415927
MZZZ=-10
N=100
KMAX=6
DO 10 K=1,KMAX
10 BGI(K)=0.0
EPS=PI/180.
PIM=PI-EPS
CN=N
DELTH=.5*PIM/CN
NP=N+1
DO 6 I=1,NP
DO 3 J=1,2
FI=I-2
FJ=J
TH=FI*PIM/CN+FJ*DELTH
STH=SIN (TH)
CTH=COS (TH)
72 XG=-.5*C*(1.+CTH)
73 XGSQ=XG*XG
GKSQ=XGSQ/(4.+XGSQ)
GK=SQRT (4./(4.+XGSQ))
CALL ELLIPS (GKSQ,ZKG,ZCG)
BGC=.5/PI*((GK-2./GK)*ZKG+2./GK*ZCG)
STHK=0.
CTHK=1.
DO 2 K=1,KMAX
BG(K,J)=BGC*CTHK
CON=STHK*CTH+CTHK*STH
CTHK=CTHK*CTH-STHK*STH
2 STHK=CON
3 CONTINUE
DO 5 K=1,KMAX
IF(I-1)4,5,4
4 BGI(K)=BGI(K)+DELTH*(BG(K,1)+(BGO(K)+BG(K,1)+BG(K,2))/3.)
5 BGO(K)=BG(K,2)
6 CONTINUE
EXTRA=-EPS/PI*ALOG(4./EPS*SQRT (2./C))
SI=-1
DO 7 K=1,KMAX
SI=-SI
7 BGI(K)=2.* (BGI(K)+SI*EXTRA)/PI
BGI(1)=-.5*BGI(1)
MZZZ=1
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE ANCOEF(NCYL,N,RA,XP,CD,RRP,NRUN,NPRINT,BS,A,AS) NE17 001
DIMENSION F(50),BS(6),A(25,6),AS(25,6),RA(25)
COMMON MZZZ
142 FORMAT (1H1,4X10HRUN NUMBER,I5,49X4HPAGE,I3,2H-F,//) NE17 002
242 FORMAT (10X55HFOURIER COSINE SERIES COEFFICIENTS --- OUTPUT INDENE17 005
1X =,I3) NE17 006
NPAGE = 0 NE17 007
NOUT = 6 NE17 008
20 CR=CD*2.0 NE17 009
PI=3.1415927 NE17 010
21 CN=N NE17 011
DTH=PI/(CN-1.) NE17 012
TH=-DTH NE17 013
C NE17 014
C COMPUTE B=STAR(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS NE17 015
C NE17 016
22 DO 30 J=1,N NE17 017
TH=DTH NE17 018
CSTH=COS (TH) NE17 019
XG=-.5*CR*(1.+CSTH) NE17 020
GKSQ=XG*XG NE17 021
GKSQ=4.0+GKSQ NE17 022
GKSQ=4.0/GKSQ NE17 023
CALL ELLIPS (GKSQ,ZK,ZE) NE17 024
GK=SQRT (GKSQ) NE17 025
30 F(J)=0.25+(GK*XG/4.*ZK/PI) NE17 026
IF(NPRINT) 171,171,170 NE17 027
170 NPAGE = NPAGE + 1 NE17 028
WRITE (6,142) NRUN,NPAGE NE17 029
WRITE (6,242) NPRINT NE17 030
171 CALL FOURCS (F,F ,N,NOUT,NPRINT) NE17 031
DO 31 J=1,NOUT NE17 032
31 BS(J)=F(J) NE17 033
C NE17 034
C COMPUTE A(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS NE17 035
C NE17 036
32 DO 40 J=1,NCYL NE17 037
RRA=RRP/RA(J) NE17 038
RRAP=RRA+1.0 NE17 039
RRAP=RRAP*RRAP NE17 040
RRA4=4.0*RRA NE17 041
RASQT=SQRT (RRA) NE17 042
TH=-DTH NE17 043
33 DO 38 K=1,N NE17 044
TH=TH+DTH NE17 045
CSTH=COS (TH) NE17 046
XR=CR*(1.-CSTH)*.5 NE17 047
XG=XR-(XP*CR) NE17 048
XG=XG*RRA NE17 049
XGSQ=XG*XG NE17 050
GKSQ=RRAP+XGSQ NE17 051
GKSQ=RRA4/GKSQ NE17 052
GK=SQRT (GKSQ) NE17 053
CALL ELLIPS(GKSQ,ZK,ZE) NE17 054
F(K)=((ZE-ZK)/GK+(GK*ZK/2.))/PI/RASQT NE17 055
38 CONTINUE NE17 056
IF(NPRINT) 173,173,172 NE17 057
172 NPAGE = NPAGE + 1 NE17 058
WRITE (6,142) NRUN,NPAGE NE17 059

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```

      WRITE (6,242) NPRINT
173 CALL FOURCS (F,F,N,NOUT,NPRINT)
      DO 39 K=1,NOUT
      39 A(J,K)=F(K)
      40 CONTINUE
C
C          COMPUTE A-STAR(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS
C
      42 DO 50 J=1,NCYL
      RRA=RRA/RA(J)
      RPRIM=1.0/RRA
      RRAP=RRA+1.0
      RRAP=RRAP*RRAP
      RRA4=4.0*RRA
      RASQT=SQRT (RRA)
      TH=-DTH
      43 DO 48 K=1,N
      TH=TH+DTH
      CTH=COS (TH)
      XR=CR*(1.0-CTH)*.5
      XG=XR-(XP*CR)
      XG=XG*RRA
      XGSQ=XG*XG
      GKSQ=RRAP+XGSQ
      GKSQ=RRA4/GKSQ
      GK=SQRT (GKSQ)
      CALL ELLIPS (GKSQ,ZK,ZE)
      NDEX=0
      SNB=RRA-1.0
      SNB=SNB*SNB
      SNB=XGSQ+SNB
      SNB=1.0/SQRT (SNB)
      SNB=XG*SNB
      CALL ARCSIN (SNB,BETA,0)
      CALL ARCSIN (GK,ASK,0)
      XG=XG*RPRIM
      IF(BETA) 62,63,63
      62 BETA=-BETA
      NDEX=-1
      63 CALL LAMBDA (ASK,BETA,HLMB)
      IF(NDEX) 64,65,65
      64 HLMB=-HLMB
      NDEX=0
      BETA=-BETA
      65 CONTINUE
      IF(XG) 71,72,73
      72 IF(RPRIM-1.0) 74,75,76
      74 F(K)=0.0
      GO TO 48
      75 F(K)=-.25
      GO TO 48
      76 F(K)=-.50
      GO TO 48
      73 NDEX=-1
      HLMB=-HLMB
      XG=-XG
      71 IF(RPRIM-1.0) 77,78,78
      77 F(K)=-GK*XG*ZK/4.0/PI*RASQT
      F(K)=F(K)+(.25*HLMB)

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      GO TO 79          NE17 119
78   F(K)=-GK*XG*ZK/4.0/PI*RASQT  NE17 120
      F(K)=F(K)-.5-(.25*HLMB)  NE17 121
79   IF(NDEX) 80,48,48  NE17 122
80   XG=-XG  NE17 123
      NDEX=0  NE17 124
      IF(RPRIM-1.) 81,82,83  NE17 125
81   F(K)=-F(K)  NE17 126
      GO TO 48  NE17 127
82   F(K)=-F(K)-0.5  NE17 128
      GO TO 48  NE17 129
83   F(K)=-F(K)-1.0  NE17 130
48   F(K)=-F(K)  NE17 131
      IF(NPRINT) 175,175,174  NE17 132
174  NPAGE = NPAGE + 1  NE17 133
      WRITE (6,142) NRUN,NPAGE  NE17 134
      WRITE (6,242) NPRINT  NE17 135
175  CALL FOURCS (F,F,N,NOUT,NPRINT)  NE17 136
      DO 49 K=1,NOUT  NE17 137
49   AS(J,K)=F(K)  NE17 138
50   CONTINUE  NE17 139
      RETURN  NE17 140
      END  NE17 141

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SUBROUTINE CNCOEF (GV,XC) NE18 001
DIMENSION A(6),B(6),AS(6),BS(6),CN1(6),CN2(6),Q(6,7),P(6,6),XC(6) NE18 002
DIMENSION CVG(6) NE18 003
COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,A,AS,P NE18 004
VG=1.0/GV NE18 005
C=2.*CD NE18 006
C
C      CALCULATE COEFFICIENT MATRIX NE18 007
C
TR0=2.*R0 NE18 008
35 C4D=C/8.0 NE18 009
36 CLN=ALOG(32.0/C)-1.0 NE18 010
    Q(1,1)=1.0-P(1,1)-TR0*C4D*CLN-R1*C4D NE18 011
    Q(1,2)=R2/4.0*C4D-TR0*C4D*0.5*CLN NE18 012
    Q(1,3)=-P(1,3)-R1*0.5*C4D+R3*C4D/6.0 NE18 013
    Q(1,4)=-R2*C4D/4.0 NE18 014
    Q(1,5)=-P(1,5)-R3*C4D/6.0 NE18 015
    Q(1,6)=0.0 NE18 016
    Q(2,1)=P(2,1)-TR0*C4D-2.*R1*C4D*CLN-R2*C4D NE18 017
    Q(2,2)=P(2,2)-1.0-R1*C4D*CLN+(R1+R3)*C4D/4.0 NE18 018
    Q(2,3)=C4D*(-R0-R2/3.) NE18 019
    Q(2,4)=P(2,4)-C4D*(R3+R1+R1)/8.0 NE18 020
    Q(2,5)=-R2*C4D/6.0 NE18 021
    Q(2,6)=P(2,6)-R3*C4D/8.0 NE18 022
    Q(3,1)=P(3,1)-C4D*(R1+R3)-2.*R2*C4D*CLN NE18 023
    Q(3,2)=R0*C4D/2.0-R2*C4D*CLN NE18 024
    Q(3,3)=P(3,3)-1.0-C4D*(R1/3.+R3/2.) NE18 025
    Q(3,4)=C4D*(R2/8.-R0/2.) NE18 026
    Q(3,5)=P(3,5)+C4D*(R3/10.-R1/6.) NE18 027
    Q(3,6)=-R2*C4D/8.0 NE18 028
    Q(4,1)=P(4,1)-C4D*(R2+2.*R3*CLN) NE18 029
    Q(4,2)=P(4,2)+C4D*(R1/4.-R3*CLN) NE18 030
    Q(4,3)=C4D*(R0/3.-R2/2.) NE18 031
    Q(4,4)=P(4,4)-1.0-R1*C4D/8.0 NE18 032
    Q(4,5)=C4D*(R2/10.-R0/3.) NE18 033
    Q(4,6)=P(4,6)-R1*C4D/8.0 NE18 034
    Q(5,1)=P(5,1)-R3*C4D NE18 035
    Q(5,2)=R2*C4D/4.0 NE18 036
    Q(5,3)=P(5,3)+C4D*(R1/6.-R3/2.) NE18 037
    Q(5,4)=C4D*(R0/4.-R2/4.) NE18 038
    Q(5,5)=P(5,5)-1.0-C4D*R1/15. NE18 039
    Q(5,6)=-R0*C4D/4.0 NE18 040
    Q(6,1)=P(6,1) NE18 041
    Q(6,2)=P(6,2)+R3*C4D/4. NE18 042
    Q(6,3)=C4D*R2/6.0 NE18 043
    Q(6,4)=P(6,4)+C4D*(R1/8.-R3/4.) NE18 044
    Q(6,5)=C4D*(R0/5.-R2/6.) NE18 045
    Q(6,6)=P(6,6)-1.0-C4D*R1/8. NE18 046
C
C      CALCULATE CONSTANTS NE18 047
C
DO 40 I=1,6 NE18 048
CN1(I)=TR0*BS(I)-(2.*B(I)) NE18 049
GO TO (41,42,43,44,45,46),I NE18 050
41 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+(R1*BS(2))+(R2*BS(3))+(R3*BS(4)) NE18 051
GO TO 40 NE18 052
42 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+R1*(BS(3)+(2.*BS(1)))+R2*(BS(2)+BS(4))+R3*(BS(3)+BS(1)) NE18 053
1(5)) NE18 054
GO TO 40 NE18 055

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43 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+R1*(BS(2)+BS(4))+R2*(BS(5)+(2.*BS(1)))+R3*(BS(2)+BS NE18 060
1(6))
GO TO 40
NE18 061
44 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+R1*(BS(3)+BS(5))+R2*(BS(2)+BS(6))+2.*R3*BS(1) NE18 062
GO TO 40
NE18 063
45 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+R1*(BS(4)+BS(6))+R2*BS(3)+R3*BS(2) NE18 064
GO TO 40
NE18 065
46 CN1(I)=CN1(I)+R1*BS(5)+R2*BS(4)+R3*BS(3) NE18 066
40 CONTINUE
NE18 067
AS(1)=AS(1)+1.0
NE18 068
DO 50 I=1,6
NE18 069
CN2(I)=-2.*(A(I))+(TR0*(AS(I)))
NE18 070
GO TO (51,52,53,54,55,56),I
NE18 071
51 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(AS(2))+R2*(AS(3))+R3*(AS(4)) NE18 072
GO TO 50
NE18 073
52 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(2.*(AS(1))+AS(3))+R2*(AS(2)+AS(4))+R3*(AS(3)+AS( NE18 074
15)) NE18 075
GO TO 50
NE18 076
53 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(AS(2)+AS(4))+R2*(2.*(AS(1))+AS(5))+R3*(AS(2)+AS( NE18 077
16)) NE18 078
GO TO 50
NE18 079
54 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(AS(3)+AS(5))+R2*(AS(2)+AS(6))+R3*2.*(AS(1)) NE18 080
GO TO 50
NE18 081
55 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(AS(4)+AS(6))+R2*(AS(3))+R3*(AS(2)) NE18 082
GO TO 50
NE18 083
56 CN2(I)=CN2(I)+R1*(AS(5))+R2*(AS(4))+R3*(AS(3)) NE18 084
50 CONTINUE
NE18 085
AS(1)=AS(1)-1.0
NE18 086
NE18 087
C
NE18 088
CALL MATRIX(Q,6)
59 DO 60 I=1,6
NE18 089
XC(I)=0.0
NE18 090
60 CVG(I)=CN1(I)+CN2(I)/GV
NE18 091
DO 61 I=1,6
NE18 092
DO 61 J=1,6
NE18 093
61 XC(I)=XC(I)+Q(I,J)*CVG(J)
NE18 094
RETURN
NE18 095
END
NE18 096
NE18 097

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SUBROUTINE PRESS NE19 001
C
DIMENSION TCRAT(7),XV(19),DVA(8,7),F(8,19),UP(25),UM(25),SUMU(25) NE19 002
C
DIMENSION ST(5),UCBP(25),VCBP(25),CST(5),SAVU(25),FX(25) NE19 003
C
DIMENSION B(6),BS(6),SA(6),SAS(6),P(6,6) NE19 004
C
DIMENSION C(6),A(25,6),AS(25,6),D(6),DS(6),SC(6),GS(6),H(6) NE19 005
C
DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),BTA(25),TCBL(25),RA(25),XPRES(25),PHI(5) NE19 006
C
DIMENSION UG(25),UQD(25),UGD(25),UV(25),UCB(25),VCB(25), NE19 007
1     UGP(25,25),UGA(25),GV(25),GRV(25),CPP(5,25),CPM(5,25) NE19 008
C
DIMENSION ALPHA(25),STALL(25),JSTL(25),TALK(20) NE19 009
C
COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,SA,SAS,P NE19 010
COMMON/NEAR1/ NRUN,NBLD,NZ,MZ,NPRES,IR,NTIME,NERR,NPAG,NPHI,NPRINT NE19 011
COMMON/NEAR2/ C,A,AS,D,DS,SC,GS,H NE19 012
COMMON/NEAR3/ RRP,XP,Z,BLD,RB,BR,BTA,TCBL,TC,RCBRP,APA,ALF,XPRES,NE19 013
1     RA,XCB,XR,ELCBC,RMAX,PHI,CORJ,CORCB NE19 014
COMMON/NEAR4/ UG,UQD,UGD,UV,UCB,VCB,UGP,UGA,GV,GAM,GRV,CPP,CPM NE19 015
COMMON/NEAR5/ ARJ,ARJP,EPS,RAD,CL,ALPHA,STALL,JSTL,TALK NE19 016
C
DATA TCRAT/0.06,0.08,0.12,0.15,0.18,0.21,0.24/ NE19 017
DATA XV/0.0,0.005,0.0125,0.025,0.05,0.075,0.1,0.15,0.2,0.25,0.3, NE19 018
1     0.4,0.5,0.6,0.7,0.8,0.9,0.95,1.0/ NE19 019
DATA (DVA(1,I),I=1,7)/3.992,2.015,1.364,0.984,0.696,0.462,0.478/ NE19 020
DATA (DVA(2,I),I=1,7)/2.90,1.795,1.31,0.971,0.694,0.561,0.478/ NE19 021
DATA (DVA(3,I),I=1,7)/1.988,1.475,1.199,0.934,0.685,0.558,0.478/ NE19 022
DATA (DVA(4,I),I=1,7)/1.60,1.312,1.112,0.90,0.675,0.557,0.478/ NE19 023
DATA (DVA(5,I),I=1,7)/1.342,1.178,1.028,0.861,0.662,0.555,0.478/ NE19 024
DATA (DVA(6,I),I=1,7)/1.167,1.065,0.946,0.818,0.648,0.550,0.478/ NE19 025
DATA (DVA(7,I),I=1,7)/1.050,0.964,0.870,0.771,0.632,0.542,0.478/ NE19 026
DATA (F(1,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.938,1.057,1.089,1.103,1.107,1.101,1.098,NE19 027
1     1.091,1.086,1.078,1.066,1.053,1.042,1.028,1.013,0.990,0.974,0./NE19 028
DATA (F(2,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.890,1.050,1.105,1.128,1.133,1.130,1.128,NE19 029
1     1.122,1.114,1.106,1.089,1.072,1.054,1.039,1.017,0.984,0.969,0./NE19 030
DATA (F(3,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.800,1.005,1.114,1.174,1.184,1.188,1.188,NE19 031
1     1.183,1.174,1.162,1.135,1.108,1.080,1.053,1.022,0.978,0.952,0./NE19 032
DATA (F(4,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.739,0.966,1.112,1.204,1.224,1.233,1.233,NE19 033
1     1.229,1.218,1.204,1.170,1.131,1.098,1.064,1.024,0.972,0.934,0./NE19 034
DATA (F(5,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.682,0.926,1.103,1.228,1.264,1.276,1.278,NE19 035
1     1.275,1.262,1.247,1.205,1.154,1.116,1.074,1.025,0.966,0.914,0./NE19 036
DATA (F(6,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.630,0.887,1.087,1.242,1.297,1.317,1.325,NE19 037
1     1.320,1.306,1.290,1.240,1.178,1.133,1.085,1.027,0.957,0.895,0./NE19 038
DATA (F(7,I),I=1,19)/0.,0.579,0.848,1.063,1.244,1.322,1.354,1.374,NE19 039
1     1.368,1.350,1.333,1.277,1.204,1.151,1.097,1.032,0.944,0.879,0./NE19 040
C
700 FORMAT (//10X,53HDUCT PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION CALCULATION ASSUMES TNE19 041
1/C = .F5.3//) NE19 042
C
IF (MZZZ) 2,1,2 NE19 043
1 CONTINUE NE19 044
C
SET UP A TABLE OF CONTINUOUS VELOCITY CORRECTION FACTORS NE19 045
C
DO 31 J=1,7 NE19 046
TCP=TCRAT(J)
JTC=J
IF (TC=TCRAT(J)) 32,33,31 NE19 047
32 IF (J=1) 132,132,34 NE19 048
31 CONTINUE NE19 049
NE19 050
NE19 051
NE19 052
NE19 053
NE19 054
NE19 055
NE19 056
NE19 057
NE19 058
NE19 059

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132 WRITE (6,700) TCP NE19 060
 33 DO 38 N=1,19 NE19 061
    IF (N-7) 37,37,38 NE19 062
 37 DVA(8,N)=DVA(JTC,N)
 38 F(8,N)=F(JTC,N)
    GO TO 39 NE19 064
 34 DELTC=(TCRAT(JTC)-TCRAT(JTC-1))/(TCRAT(JTC)-TC) NE19 065
    J=JTC
    DO 35 N=1,19 NE19 067
 35 F(8,N)=(F(J-1,N)-F(J,N))/DELTc + F(J,N) NE19 068
C NE19 069
C      SET UP A TABLE OF THE DISCONTINUOUS VELOCITY CORRECTION FACTORS NE19 070
C
C      DO 36 N=1,7 NE19 071
 36 DVA(8,N)=(DVA(J-1,N)-DVA(J,N))/DELTc + DVA(J,N) NE19 072
 39 CONTINUE NE19 073
    RETURN NE19 074
C NE19 075
C      2 CONTINUE NE19 076
C NE19 077
C      LOOK UP CONTINUOUS VELOCITY CORRECTION FACTOR NE19 078
C
C      DO 49 N=1,IR NE19 079
    DO 42 J=1,19 NE19 080
      JK=J NE19 081
      IF (XPRES(N)-XV(J)) 41,47,42 NE19 082
 42 CONTINUE NE19 083
 41 DELX=(XV(JK)-XV(JK-1))/(XV(JK)-XPRES(N)) NE19 084
    FX(N)=(F(8,JK-1)-F(8,JK))/DELX + F(8,JK) NE19 085
    GO TO 49 NE19 086
 47 FX(N)=F(8,JK) NE19 087
 49 CONTINUE NE19 088
    SNALF=SIN(ALF/RAD) NE19 089
    CSALF=COS(ALF/RAD) NE19 090
C NE19 091
C      COMPUTE VELOCITY INDUCED BY TRAILING VORTEX CYLINDERS NE19 092
C
C      CALL GAMCYL (CD,XP,NZ,RB,UG,IR,XPRES,UGP,RRP,RA) NE19 093
    DO 10 J=1,IR NE19 094
 10 SUMU(J)=1.0 NE19 095
    DO 12 J=1,IR NE19 096
    DO 12 N=1,NZ NE19 097
 12 SUMU(J)=SUMU(J) + UGP(N,J)*GV(N) NE19 098
C NE19 099
C      COMPUTE VELOCITY INDUCED BY DUCT-BOUND VORTICITY NE19 100
C
C      IRC=-IR NE19 101
    CALL VTXRNG (CD,XP,IRC,RB,C,UGD,XPRES,P) NE19 102
    DO 14 J=1,IR NE19 103
 14 SUMU(J)=SUMU(J) + UGD(J)*GV(NZ) NE19 104
C NE19 105
C      COMPUTE VELOCITY INDUCED BY THE CENTERBODY NE19 106
C
C      IRC=-IR NE19 107
    CALL HUB (CD,XR,XCB,ELCBC,RMAX,IRC,XPRES,RB,RRP,UCBP,VCBP) NE19 108
    DO 16 J=1,IR NE19 109
    SUMU(J)=SUMU(J) + UCBP(J)*CORCB NE19 110
    SUMU(J)=SUMU(J)*CSALF NE19 111
 16 SAVU(J)=SUMU(J) NE19 112
NE19 113
NE19 114
NE19 115
NE19 116
NE19 117
NE19 118

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C IF (SNALF) 20,21,20 NE19 119
C COMPUTE VELOCITY INDUCED BY ALPHA VORTEX RINGS NE19 120
C
20 CALL ALFRNG (CD,IR,SC,UGA,XPRES) NE19 121
GO TO 23 NE19 122
C
21 DO 22 J=1,IR NE19 123
22 UGA(J)=0.0 NE19 124
23 DO 99 M=1,NPHI NE19 125
CSPHI=COS(PHI(M)/RAD) NE19 126
SNPHI=SIN(PHI(M)/RAD) NE19 127
DO 90 J=1,IR NE19 128
90 SUMU(J)=SAVU(J) NE19 129
DO 25 J=1,IR NE19 130
25 SUMU(J)=SUMU(J) + UGA(J)*SNALF*CSPHI NE19 131
30 CONTINUE NE19 132
C
C CORRECT CONTINUOUS INDUCED VELOCITY NE19 133
C
DO 48 N=1,IR NE19 134
48 SUMU(N)=SUMU(N)*FX(N) NE19 135
C
C COMPUTE DISCONTINUOUS PORTION OF SURFACE VELOCITY NE19 136
C
DO 59 N=1,IR NE19 137
CT=1.-2.*XPRES(N) NE19 138
ST(1)=SQRT(1.-CT*CT) NE19 139
ST(2)=2.*ST(1)*CT NE19 140
DO 50 K=3,5 NE19 141
KM=K-1 NE19 142
KMM=K-2 NE19 143
50 ST(K)=2.*ST(KM)*CT-ST(KMM) NE19 144
IF (XPRES(N)-0.10) 51,57,57 NE19 145
51 DO 52 J=1,7 NE19 146
JK=J NE19 147
IF (XPRES(N)-XV(J)) 54,53,52 NE19 148
52 CONTINUE NE19 149
53 DVAX=DVA(8,JK) NE19 150
GO TO 55 NE19 151
54 DELX=(XV(JK)-XV(JK-1))/(XV(JK)-XPRES(N)) NE19 152
DVAX=(DVA(8,JK-1)-DVA(8,JK))/DELX + DVA(8,JK) NE19 153
55 CTN=DVAX*2.0*PI NE19 154
GO TO 56 NE19 155
57 CT2=SQRT((1.+CT)/2.) NE19 156
CTN=CT2/SQRT(1.-CT2*CT2) NE19 157
58 GD=C(1)*CTN NE19 158
GA=SC(1)*CTN NE19 159
DO 58 J=1,5 NE19 160
GD=GD+C(J+1)*ST(J) NE19 161
58 GA=GA+SC(J+1)*ST(J) NE19 162
GD=GD*GV(NZ)*CSALF NE19 163
GA=GA*SNALF*CSPHI NE19 164
UM(N)=SUMU(N)-GD/2.-GA/2. NE19 165
59 UP(N)=SUMU(N)+GD/2.+GA/2. NE19 166
UT=SNALF*SNPHI NE19 167
C
C COMPUTE PRESSURE COEFFICIENT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE DUCT SURFACE NE19 168
C

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```
DO 60 N=1,IR          NE19 178
  UTT=UT*FX(N)        NE19 179
  UTT=UTT*UTT         NE19 180
  CPP(M,N)=1.-UP(N)*UP(N) + UTT
60 CPM(M,N)=1.-UM(N)*UM(N) + UTT
99 CONTINUE           NE19 181
      RETURN           NE19 182
      END              NE19 183
                           NE19 184
                           NE19 185
```

SUBROUTINE OUTPUT

		NE20 001
	DIMENSION B(6),BS(6),SA(6),SAS(6),P(6,6)	NE20 002
	DIMENSION C(6),A(25,6),AS(25,6),D(6),DS(6),SC(6),GS(6),H(6)	NE20 003
	DIMENSION RB(25),BR(25),BTA(25),TCBL(25),RA(25),XPRES(25),PHI(5)	NE20 004
	DIMENSION UG(25),UQD(25),UGD(25),UV(25),UCB(25),VCB(25),	NE20 005
1	UGP(25,25),UGA(25),GV(25),GRV(25),CPP(5,25),CPM(5,25)	NE20 006
	DIMENSION ALPHA(25),STALL(25),JSTL(25),TALK(20)	NE20 007
	DIMENSION CTDP(10),CNDP(5),CMDP(5),E(6),ES(6),F(6),FS(6)	NE20 008
		NE20 009
	COMMON MZZZ,CD,R0,R1,R2,R3,PI,B,BS,SA,SAS,P	NE20 010
	COMMON/NEAR1/ NRUN,NBLD,NZ,MZ,NPRES,IR,NTIME,NERR,NPAG,NPHI,NPRINT	NE20 011
	COMMON/NEAR2/ C,A,AS,D,DS,SC,GS,H	NE20 012
	COMMON/NEAR3/ RRP,XP,Z,BLD,RB,BR,BTA,TCBL,TC,RCBRP,APA,ALF,XPRES,	NE20 013
1	RA,XCB,XR,ELCBC,RMAX,PHI,CORJ,CORCB	NE20 014
	COMMON/NEAR4/ UG,UQD,UGD,UV,UCB,VCB,UGP,UGA,GAM,GRV,CPP,CPM	NE20 015
	COMMON/NEAR5/ ARJ,ARJP,EPS,RAD,CL,ALPHA,STALL,JSTL,TALK	NE20 016
		NE20 017
		NE20 018
101	FORMAT(15H1 RUN NUMBER,I5,49X,4HPAGE,I3//)	NE20 019
701	FORMAT(15H1 RUN NUMBER,I5,17X15HOPTIONAL OUTPUT,17X,4HPAGEI3//)	NE20 020
702	FORMAT (/17X1H(.F5.2,1H),29X1H(.F5.2,1H))	NE20 021
703	FORMAT (1H1,5X,10HRUN NUMBER,I5,10X34HDUCT SURFACE PRESSURE DISTRIBUT	NE20 022
	UTION,10X,4HPAGE,I3//)	NE20 023
102	FORMAT (5X,20A4//)	NE20 024
113	FORMAT (9X4HH(N))	NE20 025
114	FORMAT (9X5HSC(N))	NE20 026
115	FORMAT (9X4HC(N))	NE20 027
116	FORMAT (9X4HB(N))	NE20 028
117	FORMAT (9X5HB(N)*)	NE20 029
118	FORMAT (9X8HSUM A(N))	NE20 030
119	FORMAT (9X9HSUM A(N)*)	NE20 031
120	FORMAT (9X4HD(N))	NE20 032
121	FORMAT (9X5HD(N)*)	NE20 033
122	FORMAT (9X6HA(M,N))	NE20 034
123	FORMAT (9X7HA(M,N)*)	NE20 035
124	FORMAT (14X,16HEFFECTIVE CAMBER,4F10.6//)	NE20 036
143	FORMAT(/10X34HFOURIER COSINE SERIES COEFFICIENTS/15X5HN=1,65X4HM=1	NE20 037
	1,I2//)	NE20 038
148	FORMAT (7X12HDUCT... C/D6X4HXP/C6X3HT/C6X6HRTE/RP4X6HRCB/RP5X4HAP	NE20 039
	1/A/10X6F10.6//)	NE20 040
149	FORMAT (15X5HALPHA,5X1HJ,9X2HJ',6X8HJ COS(A),2X8HJ'COS(A)/	NE20 041
	110X,F10.3,4F10.5)	NE20 042
150	FORMAT(5X1HN4X4HR/RP4X5HUQD/V7X5HUGD/V7X4HUG/V8X5HUCB/V6X8HGAMMA/RNE	NE20 043
	1V)	NE20 044
151	FORMAT(//15XI5,2X,24HITERATIONS, EPSILON =,F9.6)	NE20 045
152	FORMAT (/17X6HINFLOW,19X5HBLADE/5X1HN4X4HR/RP5X3HU/V8X5HGAM/V7X5HANE	NE20 046
	1LPHA6X9HDELTA P/Q)	NE20 047
153	FORMAT (/9X6HCTP(D)5X6HCTD(P)4X7HCTD(P)'5X4HCTDP7X5HCTDP'6X4HCNDP,	NE20 048
	1 7X4HMDP)	NE20 049
154	FORMAT (2X4H(A) ,7(1PE11.4))	NE20 050
155	FORMAT (2X4H(B) ,7(1PE11.4))	NE20 051
156	FORMAT (//5X8HNOTES.../10X55H(A) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STR	NE20 052
	1TEAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE//10X46H(B) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON PROPELLER TNE	NE20 053
	1IP SPEED)	NE20 054
157	FORMAT (/11X,53H* BLADE SECTION LIFT COEFFICIENT HAS EXCEEDED CLNE	NE20 055
	1MAX/20X,14MIN ANNULI NOS.,25I3)	NE20 056
244	FORMAT (5X,6(1PE13.6))	NE20 057
245	FORMAT (F9.4,5(1X2(1PE10.3)))	NE20 058
250	FORMAT (//2X7HAZIMUTH/3X8HPHI = /,5(3H---3X,F7.2,4X4H---/))	NE20 059

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251 FORMAT (/5X4HX/C ,1(3X6HCP(IN),4X7HCP(OUT),1X)) NE20 060
252 FORMAT (/5X4HX/C ,2(3X6HCP(IN),4X7HCP(OUT),1X)) NE20 061
253 FORMAT (/5X4HX/C ,3(3X6HCP(IN),4X7HCP(OUT),1X)) NE20 062
254 FORMAT (/5X4HX/C ,4(3X6HCP(IN),4X7HCP(OUT),1X)) NE20 063
255 FORMAT (/5X4HX/C ,5(3X6HCP(IN),4X7HCP(OUT),1X)) NE20 064
256 FORMAT(//9X50HPRESSURE COEFFICIENTS BASED ON PROPELLER TIP SPEED)NE20 065
257 FORMAT(//9X51HPRESSURE COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STREAM VELOCITY)NE20 066
260 FORMAT (I6,F9.5,5(1PE12.5)) NE20 067
261 FORMAT (2X1H*I3,F9.5,5(1PE12.5)) NE20 068
C
  IF (INTIME=50) 930,930,931 NE20 069
931 NERR=1 NE20 070
  NPRINT=NPRINT+1 NE20 071
930 SNALF=SIN(ALF/RAD) NE20 072
  CSALF=COS(ALF/RAD) NE20 073
  ARJV=ARJ/CSALF NE20 074
  ARJVP=ARJP/CSALF NE20 075
  NCYL=MZ NE20 076
NE20 077
C
  IF (NPRINT.EQ.1.OR.NPRINT.GE.11) GO TO 900 NE20 078
  GO TO 901 NE20 079
900 NPAG=NPAG+1 NE20 080
  WRITE (6,701) NRUN,NPAG NE20 081
  WRITE (6,102) TALK NE20 082
  WRITE (6,148) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP,APA NE20 083
  WRITE (6,124) R0,R1,R2,R3 NE20 084
  WRITE (6,149) ALF,ARJV,ARJVP,ARJ,ARJP NE20 085
  WRITE (6,702) CORJ,CORCB NE20 086
  WRITE (6,150) NE20 087
  DO 61 J=1,NZ NE20 088
    X=UG(J)*GAM NE20 089
    Y=UGD(J)*GAM NE20 090
    R=RB(J)*RRP NE20 091
    XQ=UQD(J)*CORJ NE20 092
    XY=UCB(J)*CORCB NE20 093
  61 WRITE (6,260) J,R,XQ,Y,X,XY,GRV(J) NE20 094
  WRITE (6,151) NTIME,EPS NE20 095
901 IF (NPRINT.GE.10) GO TO 902 NE20 096
  GO TO 903 NE20 097
902 NPAG=NPAG+1 NE20 098
  WRITE (6,701) NRUN,NPAG NE20 099
  WRITE (6,102) TALK NE20 100
  WRITE (6,148) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP,APA NE20 101
  WRITE (6,149) ALF,ARJV,ARJVP,ARJ,ARJP NE20 102
  WRITE (6,143) NCYL NE20 103
  WRITE (6,115) NE20 104
  WRITE (6,244) (C(J),J=1,6) NE20 105
  IF (ALF) 904,905,904 NE20 106
904 WRITE (6,114) NE20 107
  WRITE (6,244) (SC(J),J=1,6) NE20 108
905 CONTINUE NE20 109
  WRITE (6,116) NE20 110
  WRITE (6,244) (B(K),K=1,6) NE20 111
  WRITE (6,117) NE20 112
  WRITE (6,244) (BS(K),K=1,6) NE20 113
  WRITE (6,118) NE20 114
  WRITE (6,244) (SA(J),J=1,6) NE20 115
  WRITE (6,119) NE20 116
  WRITE (6,244) (SAS(J),J=1,6) NE20 117
NE20 118

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      WRITE (6,120)                                     NE20 119
      WRITE (6,244) (D(N),N=1,6)                      NE20 120
      WRITE (6,121)                                     NE20 121
      WRITE (6,244) (DS(N),N=1,6)                     NE20 122
      WRITE (6,113)                                     NE20 123
      WRITE (6,244) (H(N),N=1,6)                      NE20 124
      WRITE (6,122)                                     NE20 125
      DO 924 M=1,NCYL                                NE20 126
924  WRITE (6,244) (A(M,N),N=1,6)                  NE20 127
      WRITE (6,123)                                     NE20 128
      DO 925 M=1,NCYL                                NE20 129
925  WRITE (6,244) (AS(M,N),N=1,6)                  NE20 130
C
  903 NPAG=NPAG+1                                  NE20 131
      WRITE (6,101) NRUN,NPAG                         NE20 132
      WRITE (6,102) TALK                             NE20 133
      WRITE (6,148) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP,APA          NE20 134
      WRITE (6,149) ALF,ARJV,ARJVP,ARJ,ARJP        NE20 135
      WRITE (6,152)                                     NE20 136
      X=0.                                         NE20 137
      Y=0.                                         NE20 138
      DO 63 J=1,NZ                                  NE20 139
      X=GRV(J)/PI/ARJP*BLD/Z                      NE20 140
      Y=Y+X                                         NE20 141
      R=RB(J)*RRP                                 NE20 142
      DELP=GRV(J)*BLD/PI/ARJP                      NE20 143
      IF (STALL(J)) 62,64,62                      NE20 144
64   WRITE (6,260) J,R,UV(J),GV(J),ALPHA(J),DELP    NE20 145
      GO TO 63                                     NE20 146
62   WRITE (6,261) J,R,UV(J),GV(J),ALPHA(J),DELP    NE20 147
63   CONTINUE                                     NE20 148
      X=0.0                                         NE20 149
C
C   COMPUTE DUCTED PROPELLER THRUST COEFFICIENTS
C
      CTCF=ARJ*ARJ*PI/APA/8.0/CSALF/CSALF          NE20 150
      CTDP(1)=Y*APA*CSALF*CSALF                    NE20 151
      DO 20 J=1,6                                   NE20 152
20   E(J)=SA(J) + D(J)*CORCB + B(J)*GAM         NE20 153
      CON=-CD*PI*CSALF*CSALF                      NE20 154
      CTDP(2)=C(1)*(4.*E(1)+2.*E(2)) + 2.*C(2)*E(1)  NE20 155
      CTALF=SC(1)*(4.*H(1)+2.*H(2)) + 2.*SC(2)*H(1)  NE20 156
      DO 21 N=2,5                                 NE20 157
      CTALF=CTALF + SC(N+1)*H(N) - SC(N)*H(N+1)    NE20 158
21   CTDP(2)=CTDP(2) + C(N+1)*E(N) - C(N)*E(N+1)  NE20 159
      CTDP(2)=CTDP(2)*CON + PI*CD*(2.*SC(1)+SC(2))*SNALF*SNALF  NE20 160
      CTALF=-PI*CD/2.*SNALF*SNALF*CTALF            NE20 161
      CTDP(2)=CTDP(2) + CTALF                       NE20 162
      X=RRP*RRP                                     NE20 163
      X=1.0-(1.0/X)                                NE20 164
      X=X*DELP*CSALF*CSALF                        NE20 165
      CTDP(3)=CTDP(2) + X                          NE20 166
      CTDP(4)=CTDP(1) + CTDP(2)                    NE20 167
      CTDP(5)=CTDP(1) + CTDP(3)                    NE20 168
      DO 22 J=1,5                                 NE20 169
22   CTDP(J+5)=CTDP(J)*CTCF                     NE20 170
C
C   COMPUTE DUCT NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENTS
C

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DO 30 J=1,5
CMDP(J)=0.0
30 CNDP(J)=0.0
SACA=SNALF#CSALF
IF (SACA) 31,23,31
31 MZZZ=-1
C
C      COMPUTE F(N) AND F-STAR(N) FOURIER COEFFICIENTS
C
NF=50
CALL VTXRNG (CD,XP,NF,RB,C,UGD,XPRES,P)
MZZZ=1
DO 32 J=1,6
FS(J)=UGD(J)
32 F(J)=UGD(J+6)
DO 33 J=1,6
33 ES(J)=SAS(J) + DS(J)*CORCB + (BS(J)+FS(J))*GAM
CNDP(2)=SC(1)*(4.*ES(1)+2.*ES(2)) + 2.*SC(2)*ES(1)
DUM=0.0
DO 34 J=2,5
34 DUM=DUM + SC(J+1)*ES(J) - SC(J)*ES(J+1)
CNDP(2)=(CNDP(2)+DUM)*PI*CD*SACA/2.
CNDP(3)=C(1)*(4.*GS(1)+2.*GS(2)) + 2.*C(2)*GS(1)
DUM=0.0
DO 35 J=2,5
35 DUM=DUM + C(J+1)*GS(J) - C(J)*GS(J+1)
CNDP(3)=(CNDP(3)+DUM)*PI*CD*SACA/2.*GAM
CNDP(4)=PI*CD*SACA*(2.*SC(1)+SC(2))
CNDP(1)=CNDP(2) + CNDP(3) + CNDP(4)
C
C      COMPUTE DUCT MOMENT COEFFICIENTS
C
CMDP(2)=C(1)*(4.*GS(1)+4.*GS(2)+2.*GS(3)) + C(2)*(GS(2)-GS(4))
1     + C(3)*(2.*GS(1)-GS(5)) + C(4)*(GS(2)-GS(6)) + C(5)*GS(3)
2     + C(6)*GS(4)
CMDP(2)=CMDP(2)*PI/4.*GAM*SACA*CD*CD
CMDP(3)=PI/2.*CD*CD*SACA*(2.*SC(1)+SC(3))
CMDP(4)=SC(1)*(4.*ES(1)+4.*ES(2)+2.*ES(3)) + SC(2)*(ES(2)-ES(4))
1     + SC(3)*(2.*ES(1)-ES(5)) + SC(4)*(ES(2)-ES(6))
2     + SC(5)*ES(3) + SC(6)*ES(4)
CMDP(4)=CMDP(4)*PI/4.*SACA*CD*CD
DO 36 J=1,6
36 E(J)=E(J) + F(J)*GAM
CMDP(5)=SC(1)*(4.*E(1)+2.*E(2)) + 2.*SC(2)*E(1)
DUM=0.0
DO 37 J=2,5
37 DUM=DUM + SC(J+1)*E(J) - SC(J)*E(J+1)
CMDP(5)=-(CMDP(5)+DUM)*PI/2.*SACA*CD
DO 38 J=2,5
38 CMDP(1)=CMDP(1) + CMDP(J)
23 CONTINUE
WRITE (6,153)
WRITE (6,154) (CTDP(N),N=1,5) ,CNDP(1),CMDP(1)
CNDP(1)=CNDP(1)*CTCF
CMDP(1)=CMDP(1)*CTCF*RRP/2.0
WRITE (6,155) (CTDP(N),N=6,10),CNDP(1),CMDP(1)
WRITE (6,156)
N=0
NTOT=0

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70 DO 71 J=1,NZ          NE20 237
    IF (STALL(J)) 71, 71, 72
72 N=N+1                 NE20 238
    JSTL(N)=J             NE20 239
    NTOT=N                NE20 240
71 CONTINUE               NE20 241
73 IF (NTOT) 75, 75, 74   NE20 242
74 WRITE (6,157) (JSTL(N),N=1,NTOT)  NE20 243
75 CONTINUE               NE20 244
    IF (NPHI) 99,99,80    NE20 245
C
C      COMPUTE DUCT SURFACE PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS
C
80 CALL PRESS             NE20 246
    DO 81 I=1,NPHI         NE20 247
    DO 81 J=1,IR           NE20 248
    IF (XPRES(J)=XP) 81,82,82  NE20 249
82 CPP(I,J)=CPP(I,J) + DELP*CSALF*CSALF  NE20 250
81 CONTINUE               NE20 251
    IF (NPRES.LE.1) GO TO 85  NE20 252
    DO 83 I=1,NPHI         NE20 253
    DO 83 J=1,IR           NE20 254
    CPP(I,J)=CPP(I,J)*ARJV*ARJV/2.0  NE20 255
83 CPM(I,J)=CPM(I,J)*ARJV*ARJV/2.0  NE20 256
85 NPAG=NPAG+1            NE20 257
    WRITE (6,703) NRUN,NPAG  NE20 258
    WRITE (6,102) TALK      NE20 259
    WRITE (6,148) CD,XP,TC,RRP,RCBRP,APA  NE20 260
    WRITE (6,149) ALF,ARJV,ARJVP,ARJ,ARJP  NE20 261
    WRITE (6,250) (PHI(J),J=1,NPHI)  NE20 262
    GO TO (1,2,3,4,5),NPHI  NE20 263
1  WRITE (6,251)           NE20 264
    GO TO 6                 NE20 265
2  WRITE (6,252)           NE20 266
    GO TO 6                 NE20 267
3  WRITE (6,253)           NE20 268
    GO TO 6                 NE20 269
4  WRITE (6,254)           NE20 270
    GO TO 6                 NE20 271
5  WRITE (6,255)           NE20 272
6  CONTINUE               NE20 273
    DO 86 J=1,IR           NE20 274
86 WRITE (6,245) XPRES(J), (CPP(I,J),CPM(I,J) ,I=1,NPHI)  NE20 275
    IF (NPRES.LE.1) GO TO 8  NE20 276
    WRITE (6,256)           NE20 277
    GO TO 99                NE20 278
8  WRITE (6,257)           NE20 279
99 RETURN                 NE20 280
    END                     NE20 281
                                NE20 282
                                NE20 283
                                NE20 284
                                NE20 285

```

8. SAMPLE CASES

In this section, the input and output for several sample cases are described. The input decks are shown in figure 6 and illustrate both methods of stacking runs discussed in section 4.1. The first case considers the ducted propeller on the Bell X-22A aircraft (ref. 13). This input deck for this case is followed by a blank card, since a different configuration follows. The second and succeeding cases consider the ducted fan used on the Doak VZ-4DA aircraft (refs. 12 and 14). There are four cases illustrated in figure 6. The first of these four, which follows the blank card, has a complete input deck. The remaining three cases, which have run numbers of 2010, 2020, and 2030, use only a single card, since only the advance ratio or the angle of attack is changed. The quantities required as input were obtained from references 12-14. The only areas in which questions might arise are the geometric camber coefficients and the centerbody configuration, both of which are discussed below.

The Bell duct has an unusual camberline shape, and the coefficients resulting from equation (48) do not yield a shape that matches the actual camberline well. A better fit to the camberline was obtained by solving equation (47) at $x/c = 0, 0.15, 0.45$, and 0.7 . These are the coefficients shown on the third card of the input deck. The centerbody model is determined by placing the maximum centerbody radius at its true location aft of the fan. The Rankine body results in a centerbody which is larger and more blunt than the true centerbody. The shapes are compared in figure 3 of reference 1.

The camberline of the Doak duct was best fit by solving equation (47) at $x/c = 0, 0.25, 0.55$, and 0.8 ; and these are the coefficients on the third card of the input deck for the second case. The centerbody model is determined by assuming the maximum centerbody radius to be at the propeller station. The resulting shape fits the centerbody nose very well but it is shorter in length than the true centerbody as is shown in figure 4 of reference 1.

Two runs making up the sample case output are shown in figure 7. They are the first two runs obtained from the stacked input decks shown in figure 6. Since the output was described in detail in section 5, no further comments will be given here.

9. DATA COMPARISONS

In order to give the program user some indication of the nature of the results obtained from the computer program, some comparisons with experimental data are presented. The comparisons included herein are brief because of the similarity between the current results and those included in reference 4.

Comparison between the measured and predicted total thrust coefficient on the Bell X-22A ducted propeller in axial flow (ref. 13) is shown in figure 8. These results illustrate the effect of advance ratio and fan blade pitch angle. The agreement is good until comparisons are made in regions of possible blade stall; that is, low advance ratio and high blade pitch angles. Note that the program predicts the correct trend due to blade stall when $\beta_{3/4} = 49^\circ$ even though the total thrust is overpredicted.

The total thrust coefficients presented in this report include the pressure thrust due to the increased pressure aft of the fan acting on the duct. The pressure thrust is included to give better agreement between measured and predicted duct thrust as is shown in reference 5. Thus the overprediction of the total thrust coefficient is due primarily to the predicted fan thrust as discussed in the above reference. The fan thrust is very dependent on the fan blade characteristics, and an error of 2° in the blade pitch angle can cause large differences in fan thrust.

In figure 9, the effect of angle of attack and advance ratio on the thrust, normal force, and pitching moment on the Doak ducted fan (ref. 14) are shown. The thrust and normal force agree generally with the results in reference 5; that is, the thrust is well predicted at high advance ratios and at low angles of attack, and the normal force is well predicted at high advance ratios. The major difference in results occurs with pitching moments. Reference 5 showed good prediction of pitching moments, but figure 9(c) shows poor agreement with experiment. In the early work described in references 2 and 4, some simplifying assumptions were necessary in order to compute duct pitching moments. The analysis of reference 1 removed these assumptions and showed some of them to be incorrect. Unexplainably, the more exact analysis results in poor agreement with experiment.

Comparison of predicted and measured duct surface pressure coefficients on the Doak ducted fan are shown in figures 10, 11, and 12. The present results are nearly the same as those shown in reference 4 where a larger range of conditions was investigated. Although $\alpha = 20^\circ$ is the highest angle of attack shown in figures 11 and 12, the nature of the agreement on duct pressure coefficients is the same for angles of attack as large as $\alpha = 80^\circ$.

Nielsen Engineering & Research, Inc.
Palo Alto, Calif.
June 1969

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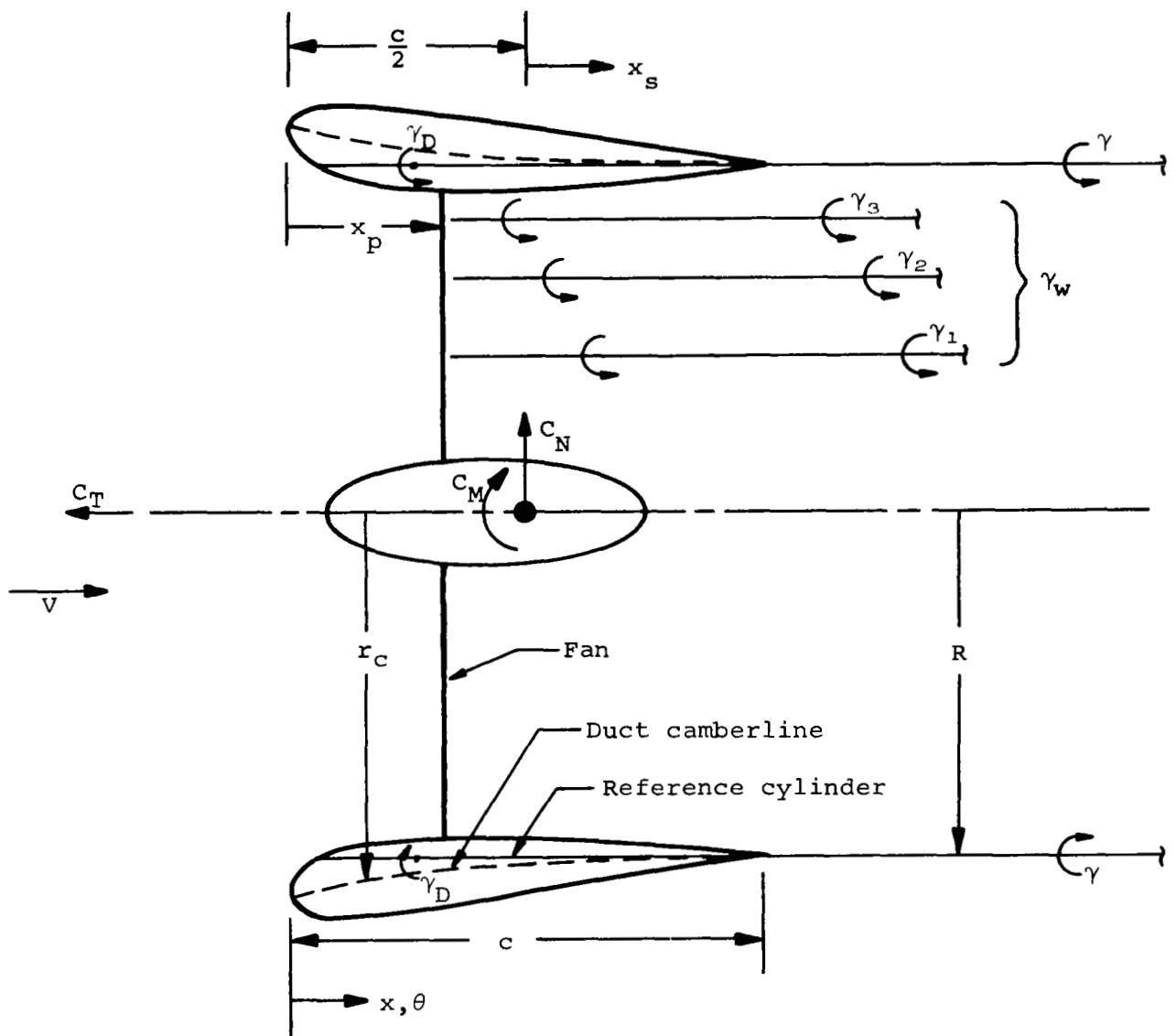


Figure 1.- Theoretical model of ducted fan in axial flow.

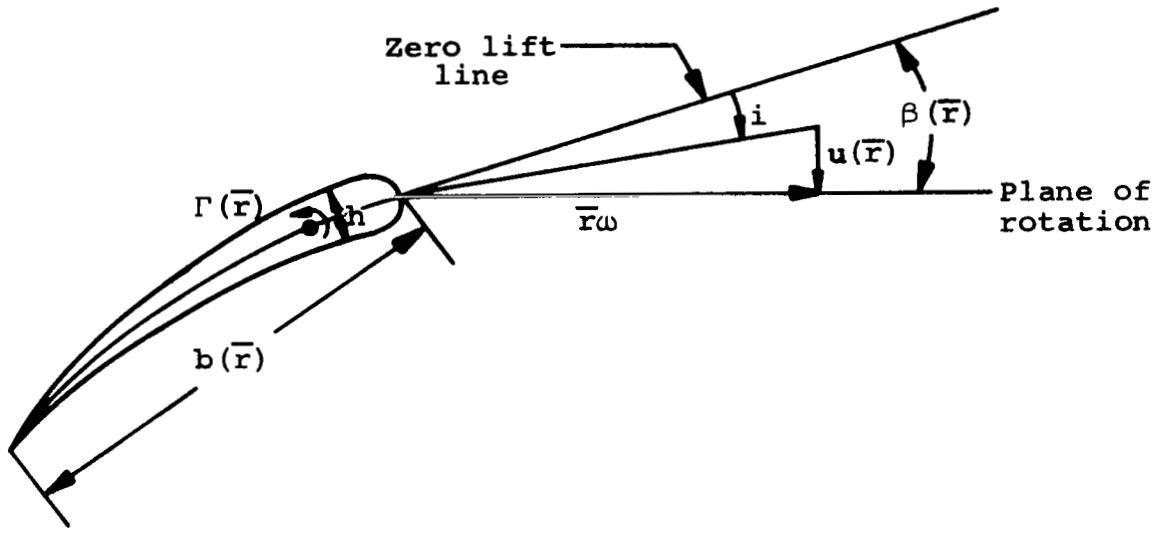
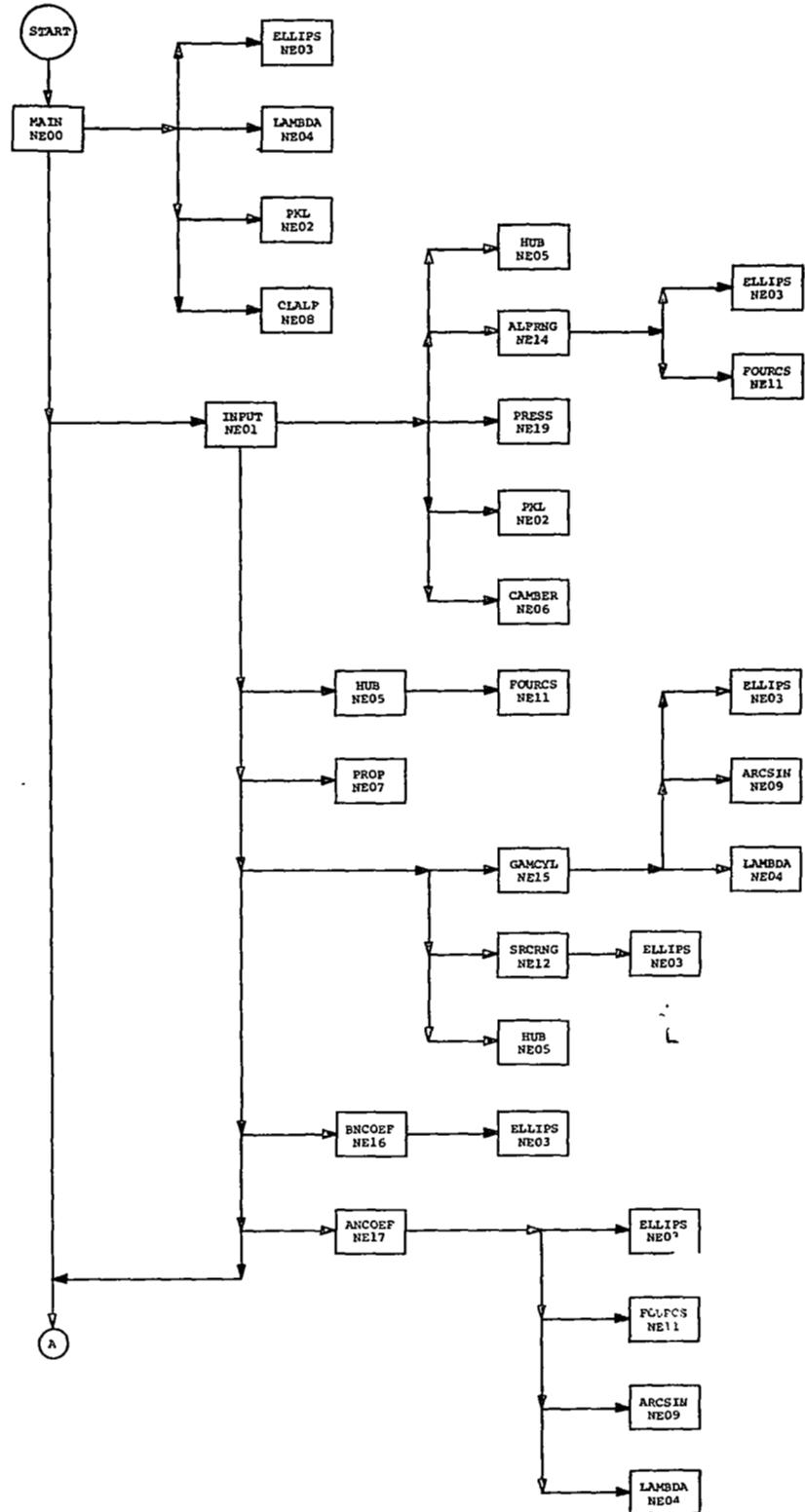
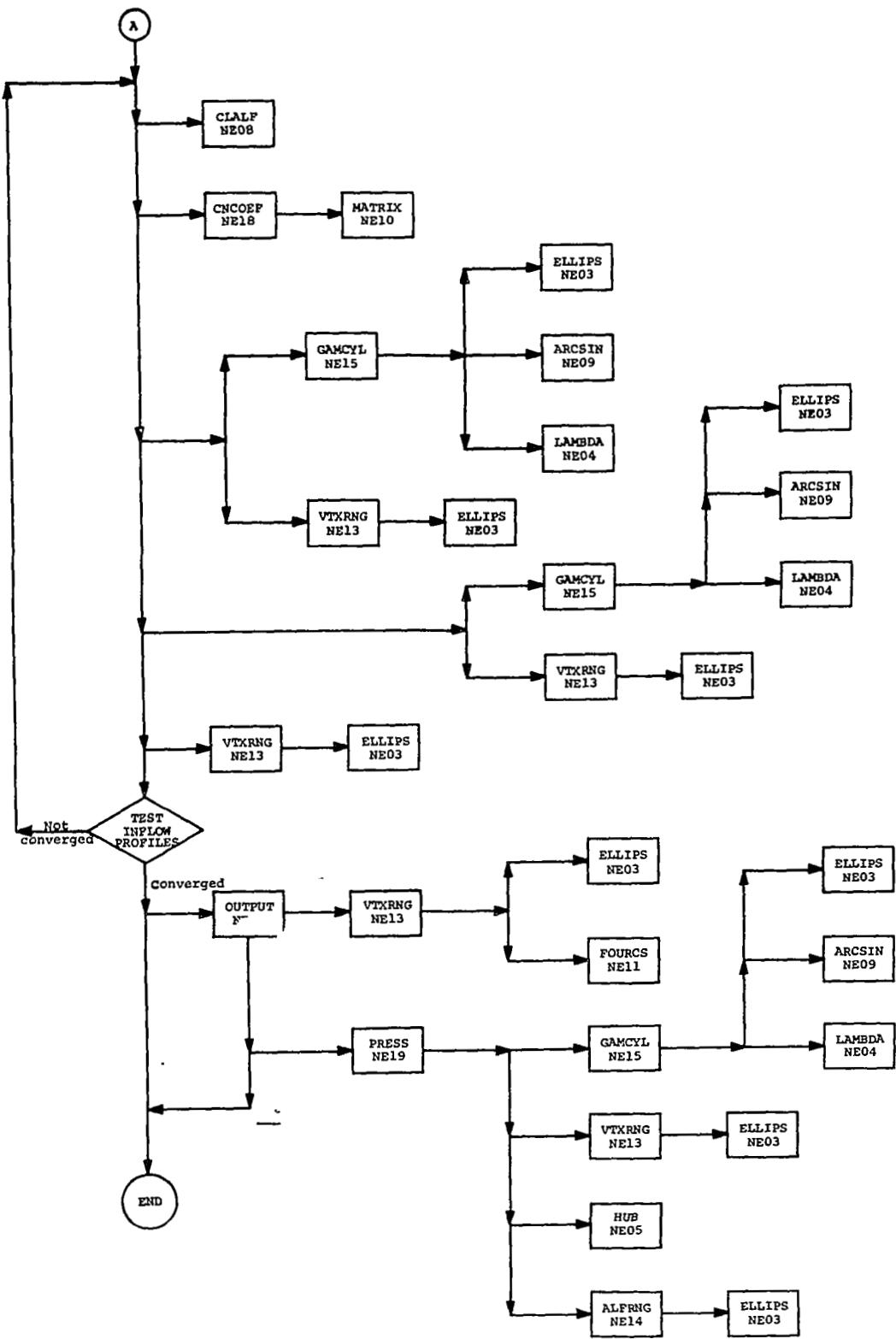


Figure 2.- Blade section flow characteristics.



(a) Initialization section. (d,
Figure 3.- Relationship between subprograms



(Iteration and conclusion section.

Figure 3.- Concluded.

106

Card No. 1

Variable	Title
Description	Any alphabetic or numeric identification information
Units	None
Card Column	1-80
Format	None
Value	

Card No. 2

Variable	c/D	x _p /c	t/c	R/R _p	R _{CB} /R _p	ε
Description	Duct chord-to-diameter ratio	Propeller location in fraction of duct chord	Duct maximum thickness-to-chord ratio	Ratio of duct trailing edge radius to propeller radius	Ratio of centerbody radius to propeller radius	Convergence criterion
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55
Format	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x
Value						

Card No. 3

Variable	R ₀	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
Description	Fourier coefficients of the duct geometric camberline			
Units	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35
Format	+ x . x x x x	+ x . x x x x	+ x . x x x x	+ x . x x x x
Value				

Figure 4.- Format of input data.

Card No. 4

Variable	ℓ_{CB}/c	x_{CB}/c	r_{max}/ℓ_{CB}	$(x/c) r_{max}$
Description	Ratio of centerbody length to duct chord	Location of centerbody nose in fraction of duct chord	Ratio of maximum radius to length of centerbody	Location of maximum centerbody radius
Units	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35
Format	+xx.xxxxxx	+xx.xxxxxx	+xx.xxxxxx	+xx.xxxxxx
Value				

Card No. 5

Variable	NBLD	NZ	NZP	IR	NPRES	NPRINT
Description	Number of propeller blades	Number of equal area annuli on propeller	Number of stations in propeller table	Number of x-stations on duct surface	Output option for pressure coefficient	Output index
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	4	9	14	19	25	29
Format	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx
Value						

Card No. 6^(a)

Variable	r/R_p							
Description	Propeller radii at which blade characteristics are to be input, specified as a fraction of propeller radius							
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxxx
Value								

(a) The number of 10 column fields will be equal to NZP (Card No. 5). Each card will accomodate 8 fields; therefore, if NZP > 8, the remaining fields are included on following cards having the same format as Card No. 6.

Figure 4.- Continued.

Card No. 7^(b)

Variable	b/R_p							
Description	The propeller blade chord at stations corresponding to radii on Card No. 6, specified as a fraction of propeller radius.							
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x
Value								

Card No. 8^(b)

Variable	β							
Description	Propeller blade pitch angle at stations corresponding to radii on Card No. 6.							
Units	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x
Value								

Card No. 9^(b)

Variable	t/b							
Description	Propeller thickness-to-chord ratio at stations corresponding to radii on Card No. 6.							
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x	x . x x x x
Value								

(b) The same number of cards are required for b/R_p , β , and t/b as are required for r/R_p .

Card No. 10^(c)

Variable	x/c							
Description	Location on duct at which pressure coefficients will be calculated, specified as a fraction of duct chord.							
Units	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Card Column	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx
Value								

Card No. 11

Variable	NRUN	NPHI	J	α	ϕ				
Description	Run number $\neq 0$	Number of azimuth angles ≤ 5	Advance ratio ($J \neq 0$)	Angle of attack ($ \alpha < 90^\circ$)	Azimuth angles at which duct pressure distributions will be calculated.				
Units	None	None	None	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees	Degrees
Card Column	2	10	15	25	35	45	55	65	75
Format	x xxx x	x	x .xxx xx	x .xxx xx	x .xxx .xx	x .xxx .xx	x .xxx .xx	x .xxx .xx	x .xxx .xx
Value									

(c) The number of 10 column fields will be equal to IR (Card No. 5).

Figure 4.- Concluded.

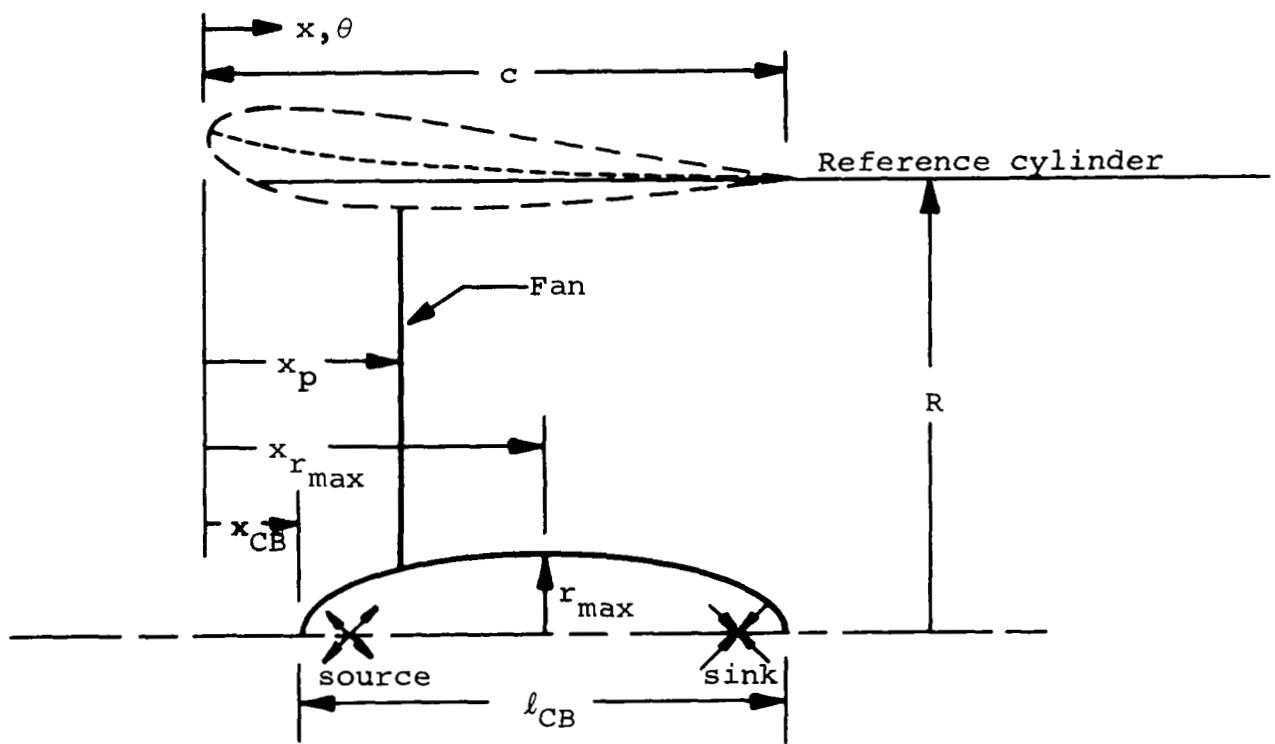


Figure 5.- Centerbody geometry.

SAMPLE CASE I ... BELL X-22A DUCTED PROPELLER ... BETA(3/4)=29 DEGREES
 0.525 0.286 0.170 1.102 0.175 0.01
 -.039985 -.083845 -.062813 -.027351
 0.890 -0.067 0.202 0.467
 3 20 12 23 1 1
 0.175 0.250 0.30 0.40 0.45 0.50 0.55 0.60
 0.65 0.75 0.85 1.00
 0.333 0.309 0.293 0.260 0.246 0.235 0.228 0.224
 0.222 0.217 0.212 0.204
 64.0 58.5 55.0 48.0 44.4 41.0 37.7 34.8
 32.5 29.0 26.5 23.5
 0.320 0.280 0.255 0.210 0.190 0.180 0.160 0.145
 0.130 0.100 0.070 0.030
 0.0 0.0025 0.0050 0.010 0.020 0.030 0.040 0.050
 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.285 0.287 0.30 0.40
 0.50 0.60 0.70 0.80 0.90 0.95 1.00
 1000 1 0.10 0.0 0.0

 SAMPLE CASE II ... DOAK VZ=4DA DUCTED FAN ... BETA(TIP)= 15 DEGREES
 0.608 0.293 0.160 1.131 0.332 0.01
 -.002748 -.029679 -.032916 .006403
 2.16 -0.561 0.115 0.293
 8 20 8 23 1
 0.332 0.40 0.50 0.60 0.70 0.80 0.90 1.00
 0.156 0.155 0.152 0.144 0.131 0.117 0.104 0.091
 48.0 43.0 36.0 30.0 25.0 20.8 17.5 15.0
 0.190 0.154 0.120 0.100 0.084 0.072 0.062 0.054
 0.0 0.0025 0.0050 0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.05
 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.292 0.294 0.30 0.40
 0.50 0.60 0.70 0.80 0.90 0.95 1.00
 2000 5 0.178 20.0 0.0 45.0 90.0 135.0 180.0
 2010 5 0.178 10.0 0.0 45.0 90.0 135.0 180.0
 2020 1 0.178 0.0 0.0 45.0 90.0 135.0 180.0
 2030 5 0.342 20.0 0.0 45.0 90.0 135.0 180.0

Figure 6.- Sample input data.

RUN NUMBER 1000

PAGE 0

SAMPLE CASE I ... BELL X-22A DUCTED PROPELLER ... BETA(3/4)=29 DEGREES

INPUT
DUCT GEOMETRY... C/D XP/C T/C RTE/RP RCB/RP
0.525000 0.286000 0.170000 1.102000 0.175000

CAMBER COEFFICIENTS, -0.039985 -0.083845 -0.062813 -0.027351

PROPELLER GEOMETRY... 3 BLADES

R/RP	B/RP	BETA	TH/CHD
0.175000	0.333000	64.000	0.32000
0.250000	0.309000	58.500	0.28000
0.300000	0.293000	55.000	0.25500
0.400000	0.260000	48.000	0.21000
0.450000	0.246000	44.400	0.19000
0.500000	0.235000	41.000	0.18000
0.550000	0.228000	37.700	0.16000
0.600000	0.224000	34.800	0.14500
0.650000	0.222000	32.500	0.13000
0.750000	0.217000	29.000	0.10000
0.850000	0.212000	26.500	0.07000
1.000000	0.204000	23.500	0.03000

CENTERBODY GEOMETRY... LCB/C XCB/C RMAX/LCB X(RMAX)/C
0.89000 -0.06700 0.20200 0.46700

CONVERGENCE CRITERION... EPSILON = 0.01000

DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABULAR OUTPUT...

R/RP	RADIAL PROPELLER STATION IN FRACTION OF PROPELLER RADIUS
B/RP	PROPELLER CHORD IN FRACTION OF PROPELLER RADIUS
BETA	PROPELLER PITCH IN DEGREES
TH/CHD	PROPELLER BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO
V	FREE STREAM VELOCITY
U	TOTAL INFLOW VELOCITY
J	ADVANCE RATIO
J'	RATIO OF V TO PROPELLER TIP SPEED
GAM/V	STRENGTH OF INTERNAL VORTEX CYLINDER N
ALPHA	ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEGREES
DELTA P/Q	RISE IN TOTAL PRESSURE ACROSS PROPELLER NORMALIZED ON FREE STREAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE
CTP(D)	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON PROPELLER IN THE DUCT
CTD(P)	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON THE DUCT
CTDP	TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT
CTD(P)'	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON DUCT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST ON THE DUCT AFT OF THE PROPELLER
CTDP'	TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST
CNDP	TOTAL NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT
CMDP	TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT

(a) Bell X-22A ducted propeller.

Figure 7.- Sample output.

RUN NUMBER 1000

OPTIONAL OUTPUT

PAGE 1

SAMPLE CASE I ... BELL X-22A DUCTED PROPELLER ... BETA(3/4)=29 DEGREES

DUCT...	C/D	XP/C	T/C	RTE/RP	RCB/RP	AP/A
	0.525000	0.286000	0.170000	1.102000	0.175000	0.798231

EFFECTIVE CAMBER -0.040554 -0.123546 -0.075738 -0.026365

ALPHA	J	J ⁰	J COS(A)	J ⁰ COS(A)
0.000	0.10000	0.02888	0.10000	0.02888

(4.08)

(6.37)

N	R/RP	UGD/V	UGD/V	UG/V	UCB/V	GAMMA/RV
1	0.22812	2.08706E-01	5.23663E 00	1.42872E 00	5.40376E-01	1.82966E 00
2	0.31920	2.24891E-01	5.33044E 00	1.23518E 00	3.75017E-01	2.09227E 00
3	0.38836	2.42306E-01	5.42540E 00	1.20587E 00	2.86758E-01	2.29096E 00
4	0.44669	2.61317E-01	5.52278E 00	1.17636E 00	2.31453E-01	2.45454E 00
5	0.49814	2.82151E-01	5.62282E 00	1.14719E 00	1.93476E-01	2.50681E 00
6	0.54471	3.05032E-01	5.72554E 00	1.11808E 00	1.65756E-01	2.40893E 00
7	0.58758	3.30190E-01	5.83089E 00	1.08937E 00	1.44616E-01	2.32899E 00
8	0.62751	3.57869E-01	5.93876E 00	1.06077E 00	1.27958E-01	2.27892E 00
9	0.66504	3.88313E-01	6.04889E 00	1.03272E 00	1.14493E-01	2.24979E 00
10	0.70056	4.21754E-01	6.16098E 00	1.00454E 00	1.03385E-01	2.23391E 00
11	0.73435	4.58395E-01	6.27481E 00	9.77391E-01	9.40685E-02	2.19695E 00
12	0.76666	4.98375E-01	6.39017E 00	9.50348E-01	8.61464E-02	2.17241E 00
13	0.79766	5.41744E-01	6.50594E 00	9.23912E-01	7.93312E-02	2.16097E 00
14	0.82749	5.88411E-01	6.62078E 00	8.97986E-01	7.34095E-02	2.13735E 00
15	0.85628	6.38125E-01	6.73757E 00	8.72429E-01	6.82195E-02	2.10810E 00
16	0.88414	6.90406E-01	6.85087E 00	8.47518E-01	6.36364E-02	2.09190E 00
17	0.91114	7.44598E-01	6.95638E 00	8.23243E-01	5.95621E-02	2.07000E 00
18	0.93737	7.99848E-01	7.05912E 00	7.99407E-01	5.59186E-02	2.04197E 00
19	0.96288	8.55179E-01	7.15662E 00	7.76403E-01	5.26428E-02	2.00963E 00
20	0.98773	9.09743E-01	7.24777E 00	7.53845E-01	4.96836E-02	1.97441E 00

8 ITERATIONS, EPSILON = 0.010000

(a) Continued.

 Figure 7.- Continued.

RUN NUMBER 1000

PAGE 2

SAMPLE CASE I ... BELL X-22A DUCTED PROPELLER ... BETA(3/4)=29 DEGREES

DUCT...	C/D	XP/C	T/C	RTE/RP	RCB/RP	AP/A
	0.525000	0.286000	0.170000	1.102000	0.175000	0.798231

ALPHA	J	J'	J COS(A)	J' COS(A)
0.000	0.10000	0.02888	0.10000	0.02888

N	INFLOW			BLADE		
	R/RP	U/V	GAM/V	ALPHA	DELTA	P/Q
1	0.22812	8.22806E 00	-5.35298E-01	1.12870E 01	6.04887E 01	
2	0.31920	8.25299E 00	-3.83307E-01	1.43056E 01	6.91703E 01	
3	0.38836	8.44199E 00	-3.03430E-01	1.42232E 01	7.57390E 01	
4	0.44669	8.62658E 00	-9.48361E-02	1.31372E 01	8.11472E 01	
5	0.49814	8.74799E 00	1.78412E-01	1.19394E 01	8.28753E 01	
6	0.54471	8.73259E 00	1.48369E-01	1.10174E 01	7.96392E 01	
7	0.58758	8.73975E 00	9.42183E-02	1.01865E 01	7.69965E 01	
8	0.62751	8.78313E 00	5.52901E-02	9.52116E 00	7.53412E 01	
9	0.66504	8.85469E 00	3.02945E-02	9.00640E 00	7.43781E 01	
10	0.70056	8.94585E 00	7.09063E-02	8.61084E 00	7.38530E 01	
11	0.73435	9.02441E 00	4.74073E-02	8.18429E 00	7.26311E 01	
12	0.76666	9.12106E 00	2.21891E-02	7.84249E 00	7.18197E 01	
13	0.79766	9.23580E 00	4.59868E-02	7.57733E 00	7.14415E 01	
14	0.82749	9.34240E 00	5.73186E-02	7.29640E 00	7.06608E 01	
15	0.85628	9.44943E 00	3.18934E-02	7.32046E 00	6.96937E 01	
16	0.88414	9.56927E 00	4.33428E-02	6.80902E 00	6.91584E 01	
17	0.91114	9.67902E 00	5.57921E-02	6.59597E 00	6.84342E 01	
18	0.93737	9.78178E 00	6.48346E-02	6.37873E 00	6.75075E 01	
19	0.96288	9.87603E 00	7.12116E-02	6.16215E 00	6.64384E 01	
20	0.98773	9.96366E 00	7.14088E 00	5.94959E 00	6.52739E 01	

	CTP(D)	CTD(P)	CTD(P)'	CTDP	CTDP'	CNDP	CMDP
(A)	5.7580E 01	5.1231E 01	6.2755E 01	1.10881E 02	1.2034E 02	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39
(B)	2.8327E-01	2.5204E-01	3.0873E-01	5.3531E-01	5.9200E-01	0.0000E-39	0.0000E-39

NOTES...

- (A) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STREAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE
- (B) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON PROPELLER TIP SPEED
 - BLADE SECTION LIFT COEFFICIENT HAS EXCEEDED CLMAX IN ANNULI NUS. 1 2 3 4

(a) Continued.

Figure 7.- Continued.

RUN NUMBER 1000

DUCT SURFACE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION

PAGE 3

SAMPLE CASE I ... BELL X-22A DUCTED PROPELLER ... BETA(3/4)=29 DEGREES

DUCT...	C/D	XP/C	T/C	RTE/RP	RCB/RP	AP/A
	0.525000	0.286000	0.170000	1.102000	0.175000	0.798231
ALPHA	J	J'	J COS(A)	J' COS(A)		
0.000	0.10000	0.02888	0.10000	0.02888		

AZIMUTH

PHI = /--- 0.00 ---/---

X/C	CP(IN)	CP(OUT)
0.0000	-2.536E 02	-2.536E 02
0.0025	-2.735E 02	-1.905E 02
0.0050	-2.861E 02	-1.307E 02
0.0100	-2.724E 02	-9.522E 01
0.0200	-2.444E 02	-5.532E 01
0.0300	-2.214E 02	-3.528E 01
0.0400	-2.033E 02	-2.414E 01
0.0500	-1.851E 02	-1.480E 01
0.1000	-1.425E 02	-2.476E 00
0.1500	-1.218E 02	2.554E-01
0.2000	-1.117E 02	8.872E-01
0.2500	-1.059E 02	9.914E-01
0.2850	-1.031E 02	9.998E-01
0.2870	-3.768E 01	9.999E-01
0.3000	-3.685E 01	9.998E-01
0.4000	-2.998E 01	9.861E-01
0.5000	-1.931E 01	9.005E-01
0.6000	-7.510E 00	5.112E-01
0.7000	1.453E 00	1.531E-01
0.8000	2.062E 00	5.952E-01
0.9000	-2.995E 00	9.926E-01
0.9500	3.679E 00	9.944E-01
1.0000	6.627E 01	1.000E 00

PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STREAM VELOCITY

(a) Concluded.

Figure 7.- Continued.

RUN NUMBER 2000

PAGE 3

SAMPLE CASE II ... DOAK VZ-4DA DUCTED FAN ... BETA(TIP)= 15 DEGREES

INPUT

DUCT GEOMETRY... C/D XP/C T/C RTE/RP RCB/RP
0.608000 0.293000 0.160000 1.131000 0.332000

CAMBER COEFFICIENTS, -0.002748 -0.029679 -0.032916 0.006403

PROPELLER GEOMETRY... 8 BLADES

R/RP	B/RP	BETA	TH/CHD
0.332000	0.156000	48.00	0.19000
0.400000	0.155000	43.00	0.15400
0.500000	0.152000	36.00	0.12000
0.600000	0.144000	30.00	0.10000
0.700000	0.131000	25.00	0.08400
0.800000	0.117000	20.800	0.07200
0.900000	0.104000	17.500	0.06200
1.000000	0.091000	15.000	0.05400

CENTERBODY GEOMETRY... LCB/C XCB/C RMAX/LCB X(RMAX)/C
2.16000 -0.56100 0.11500 0.29300

CONVERGENCE CRITERION... EPSILON = 0.01000

DEFINITION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABULAR OUTPUT...

R/RP	RADIAL PROPELLER STATION IN FRACTION OF PROPELLER RADIUS
B/RP	PROPELLER CHORD IN FRACTION OF PROPELLER RADIUS
BETA	PROPELLER PITCH IN DEGREES
TH/CHD	PROPELLER BLADE THICKNESS-TO-CHORD RATIO
V	FREE STREAM VELOCITY
U	TOTAL INFLOW VELOCITY
J	ADVANCE RATIO
J'	RATIO OF V TO PROPELLER TIP SPEED
GAM/V	STRENGTH OF INTERNAL VORTEX CYLINDER N
ALPHA	ANGLE OF ATTACK, DEGREES
DELTA P/Q	RISE IN TOTAL PRESSURE ACROSS PROPELLER NORMALIZED ON FREE STREAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE
CTP(D)	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON PROPELLER IN THE DUCT
CTD(P)	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON THE DUCT
CTDP	TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT
CTD(P)*	THRUST COEFFICIENT ON DUCT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST ON THE DUCT AFT OF THE PROPELLER
CTDP*	TOTAL THRUST COEFFICIENT INCLUDING PRESSURE THRUST
CNDP	TOTAL NORMAL FORCE COEFFICIENT
CMDP	TOTAL PITCHING MOMENT COEFFICIENT

(b) Doak VZ-4DA ducted fan.

Figure 7.- Continued.

RUN NUMBER 2000

PAGE 1

SAMPLE CASE II ... DOAK VZ-4DA DUCTED FAN ... BETA(TIP)= 15 DEGREES

DUCT...	C/D	XP/C	T/C	RTE/RP	RCB/RP	AP/A
	0.608000	0.293000	0.160000	1.131000	0.332000	0.695593

ALPHA	J	J'	J COS(A)	J' COS(A)
20.000	0.17800	0.05010	0.16727	0.04708

N	INFLOW			BLADE		
	R/RP	U/V	GAM/V	ALPHA	DELTA	P/Q
1	0.36267	5.23679E 00	-1.35218E-01	8.25662E 00	2.89134E 01	
2	0.41983	5.26777E 00	3.17357E-02	7.92511E 00	3.04108E 01	
3	0.46999	5.27579E 00	9.98359E-02	7.29327E 00	3.00561E 01	
4	0.51524	5.25198E 00	1.19916E-01	6.65377E 00	2.89533E 01	
5	0.55680	5.22034E 00	1.72383E-01	6.12156E 00	2.76551E 01	
6	0.59545	5.16455E 00	1.52069E-01	5.54305E 00	2.58393E 01	
7	0.63174	5.12088E 00	1.76659E-01	5.12549E 00	2.42868E 01	
8	0.66604	5.06680E 00	2.05082E-01	4.70483E 00	2.25413E 01	
9	0.69866	5.00018E 00	1.67460E-01	4.26461E 00	2.05933E 01	
10	0.72982	4.95392E 00	1.84996E-01	3.93421E 00	1.90650E 01	
11	0.75970	4.90020E 00	2.03283E-01	3.59579E 00	1.74419E 01	
12	0.78845	4.83857E 00	1.74513E-01	3.24839E 00	1.57372E 01	
13	0.81618	4.79220E 00	1.56123E-01	2.96404E 00	1.43398E 01	
14	0.84300	4.75555E 00	1.68195E-01	2.72148E 00	1.31412E 01	
15	0.86899	4.71342E 00	1.79273E-01	2.47416E 00	1.19045E 01	
16	0.89423	4.66602E 00	1.36541E-01	2.22443E 00	1.06487E 01	
17	0.91877	4.63838E 00	1.27250E-01	2.04616E 00	9.73527E 00	
18	0.94268	4.61378E 00	1.33504E-01	1.88825E 00	8.91761E 00	
19	0.96599	4.58513E 00	1.38477E-01	1.72899E 00	8.09456E 00	
20	0.98875	4.55222E 00	1.87724E 00	1.57029E 00	7.27852E 00	

	CTP(D)	CTD(P)	CTD(P)'	CTDP	CTDP'	CNDP	CMDP
(A)	1.1534E 01	8.9945E 00	1.0397E 01	2.0528E 01	2.1931E 01	2.7529E 00	1.1474E 00
(B)	2.0631E-01	1.6089E-01	1.8598E-01	3.6719E-01	3.9228E-01	4.9241E-02	1.1616E-02

NOTES...

(A) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STREAM DYNAMIC PRESSURE

(B) COEFFICIENTS BASED ON PROPELLER TIP SPEED

(b) Continued.

Figure 7.- Continued.

RUN NUMBER 2900

DUCT SURFACE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION

PAGE 2

SAMPLE CASE II ... DOAK VZ-4DA DUCTED FAN ... BETA(TIP)= 15 DEGREES

DUCT...	C/D	XP/C	T/C	RTE/RP	RCB/RP	AP/A
0.608000	0.293000	0.160000	1.131000	0.332000	0.695593	

ALPHA	J	J'	J COS(A)	J' COS(A)
20.000	0.17800	0.05010	0.16727	0.04708

AZIMUTH PHI = /---	0.00	---/---	45.00	---/---	90.00	---/---	135.00	---/---	180.00	---/---
X/C	CP(IN)	CP(OUT)								
0.0000	-7.151E 01	-7.151E 01	-6.346E 01	-6.346E 01	-4.598E 01	-4.598E 01	-3.126E 01	-3.126E 01	-2.597E 01	-2.597E 01
0.0025	-7.547E 01	-4.980E 01	-6.775E 01	-4.375E 01	-5.081E 01	-3.072E 01	-3.628E 01	-1.994E 01	-3.096E 01	-1.613E 01
0.0050	-7.831E 01	-3.116E 01	-7.098E 01	-2.685E 01	-5.479E 01	-1.776E 01	-4.071E 01	-1.051E 01	-3.553E 01	-8.037E 00
0.0100	-7.351E 01	-2.1D1E 01	-6.700E 01	-1.784E 01	-5.256E 01	-1.123E 01	-3.991E 01	-6.107E 00	-3.523E 01	-4.420E 00
0.0200	-6.449E 01	-1.039E 01	-5.916E 01	-8.491E 00	-4.747E 01	-4.655E 00	-3.715E 01	-1.889E 00	-3.328E 01	-1.057E 00
0.0300	-5.740E 01	-5.510E 00	-5.300E 01	-4.257E 00	-4.317E 01	-1.823E 00	-3.446E 01	-2.230E 01	-3.118E 01	1.957E-01
0.0400	-5.210E 01	-3.038E 00	-4.830E 01	-2.146E 00	-3.978E 01	-4.817E 01	-3.222E 01	4.923E-01	-2.936E 01	6.936E-01
0.0500	-4.693E 01	-1.128E 00	-4.369E 01	-5.382E 01	-3.642E 01	4.839E-01	-2.995E 01	9.381E-01	-2.750E 01	9.601E-01
0.1000	-3.484E 01	8.448E-01	-3.281E 01	1.017E 00	-2.826E 01	1.181E 00	-2.421E 01	9.874E-01	-2.267E 01	8.022E-01
0.1500	-2.883E 01	9.920E-01	-2.734E 01	1.059E 00	-2.401E 01	1.023E 00	-2.106E 01	7.083E-01	-1.995E 01	4.967E-01
0.2000	-2.525E 01	8.816E-01	-2.408E 01	9.170E-01	-2.147E 01	8.311E-01	-1.918E 01	5.029E-01	-1.832E 01	2.961E-01
0.2500	-2.247E 01	7.867E-01	-2.152E 01	8.165E-01	-1.941E 01	7.329E-01	-1.758E 01	4.296E-01	-1.690E 01	2.396E-01
0.292J	-2.053E 01	7.407E-01	-1.972E 01	7.718E-01	-1.793E 01	7.008E-01	-1.639E 01	4.236E-01	-1.582E 01	2.484E-01
0.294J	-1.403E 01	7.372E-01	-1.323E 01	7.679E-01	-1.146E 01	6.962E-01	-9.936E 00	4.185E-01	-9.377E 00	2.431E-01
0.300J	-1.375E 01	7.353E-01	-1.297E 01	7.668E-01	-1.123E 01	6.987E-01	-9.742E 00	4.264E-01	-9.196E 00	2.538E-01
0.400J	-9.965E 00	6.813E-01	-9.407E 00	7.177E-01	-8.203E 00	6.777E-01	-7.200E 00	4.569E-01	-6.844E 00	3.124E-01
0.500J	-6.710E 00	5.929E-01	-6.312E 00	6.286E-01	-5.474E 00	5.996E-01	-4.810E 00	4.080E-01	-4.585E 00	2.809E-01
0.600J	-4.091E 00	4.139E-01	-3.800E 00	4.476E-01	-3.207E 00	4.232E-01	-2.769E 00	2.493E-01	-2.633E 00	1.336E-01
0.700J	-2.156E 00	2.850E-01	-1.943E 00	3.189E-01	-1.527E 00	3.034E-01	-1.252E 00	1.503E-01	-1.178E 00	4.663E-02
0.800J	-1.196E 00	3.668E-01	-1.039E 01	4.046E-01	-7.485E-01	4.472E-01	-5.840E-01	2.845E-01	-5.527E-01	1.970E-01
0.900J	-7.532E-01	5.950E-01	-6.440E-01	6.370E-01	-4.589E-01	6.595E-01	-3.849E-01	5.77E-01	-3.867E-01	5.114E-01
0.950J	2.597E-01	5.884E-01	3.413E-01	6.292E-01	4.671E-01	6.560E-01	4.920E-01	5.816E-01	4.727E-01	5.211E-01
1.000J	7.427E 00	1.000E 00								

PRESSURE COEFFICIENTS BASED ON FREE STREAM VELOCITY

(b) Concluded.

Figure 7.- Concluded.

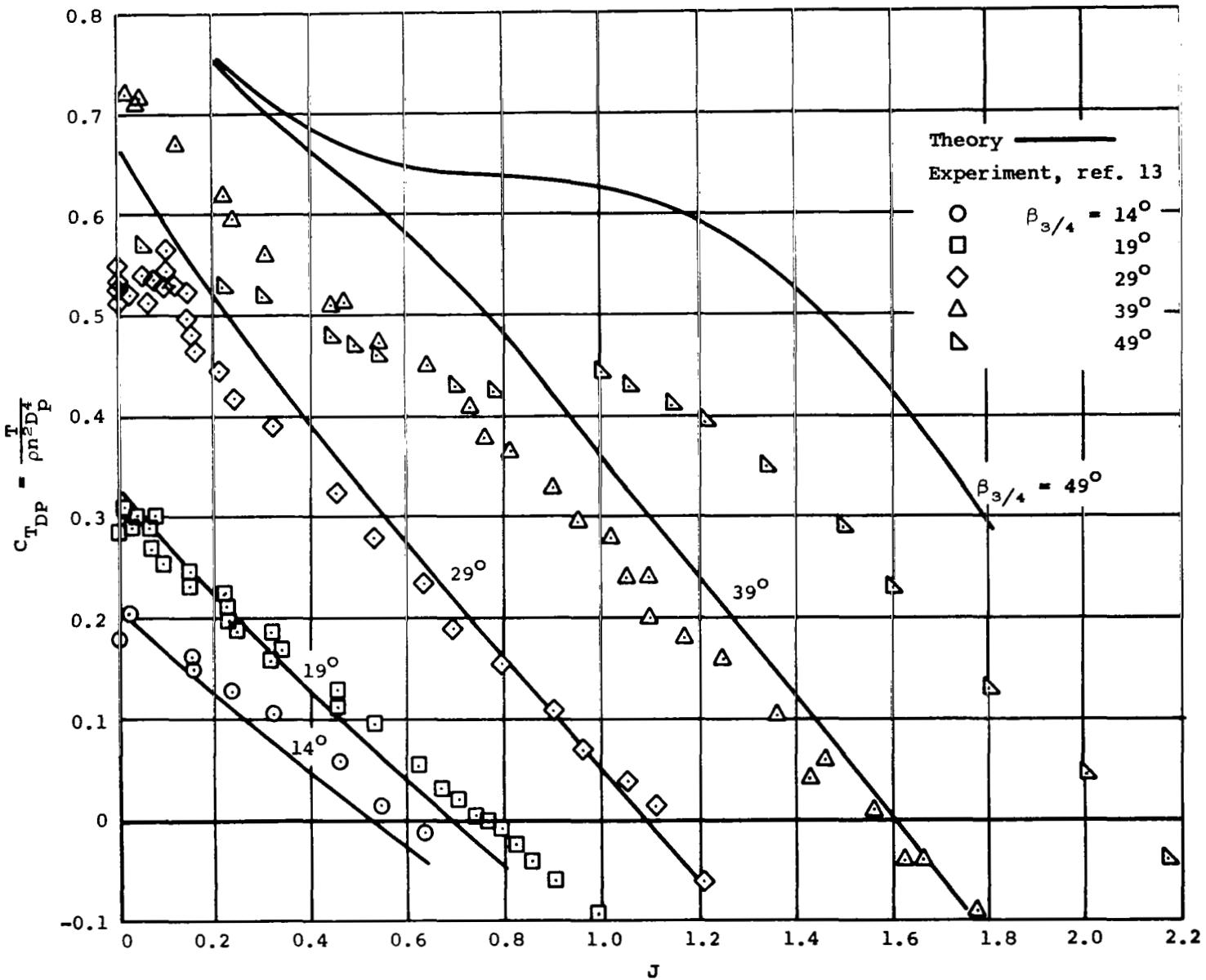
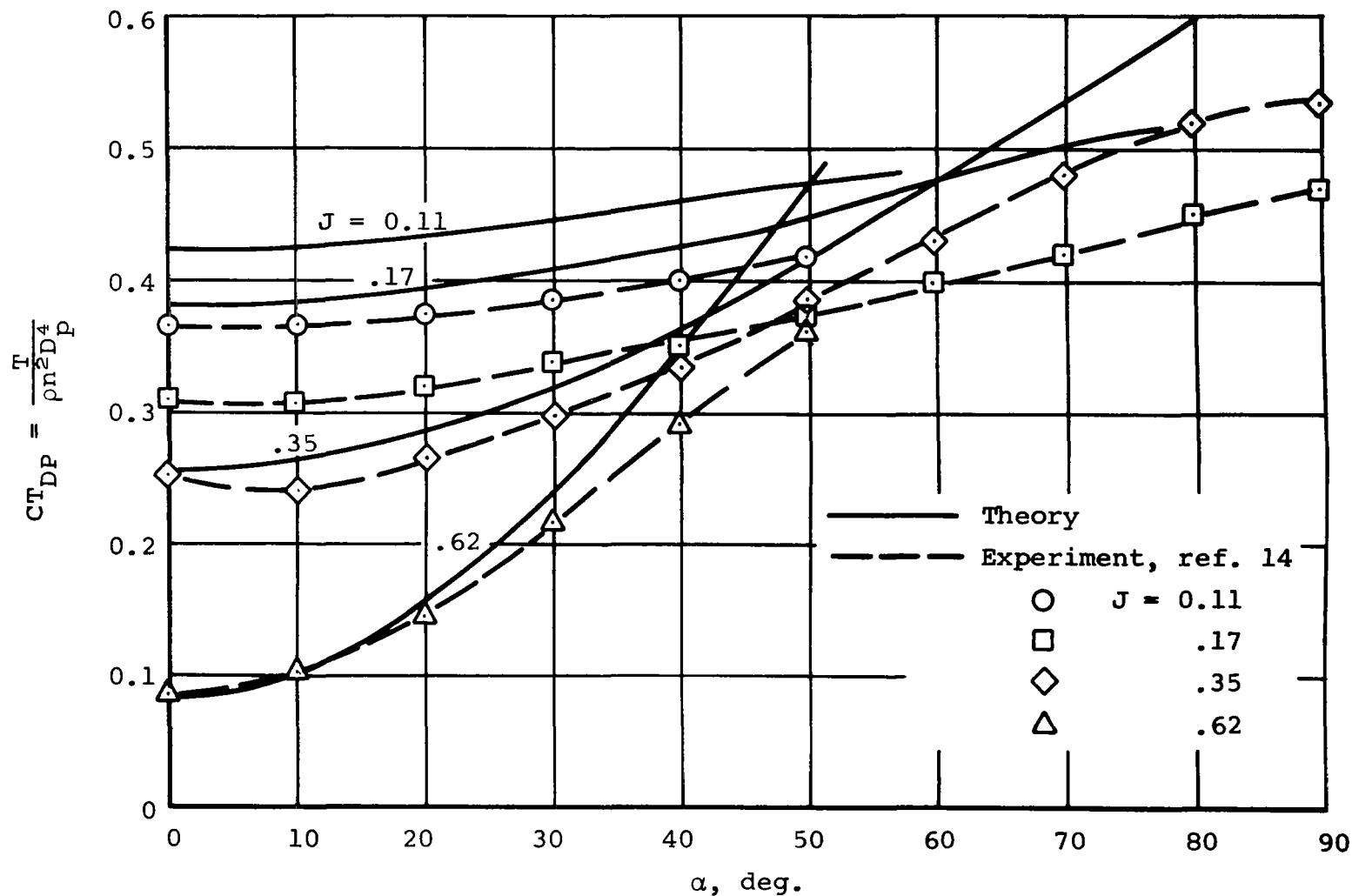
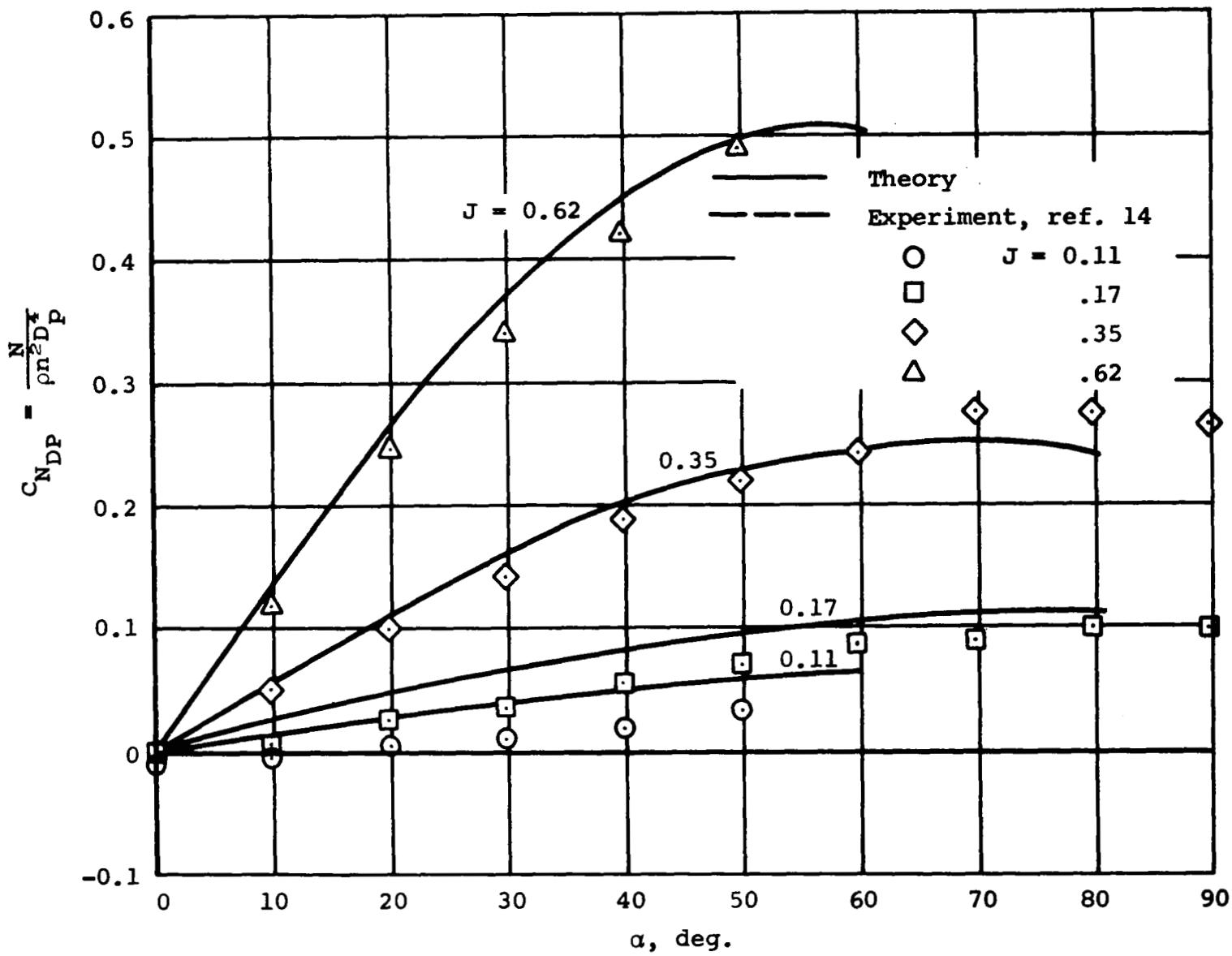


Figure 8.- Measured and predicted total thrust coefficient on the Bell X-22A ducted propeller in axial flow.



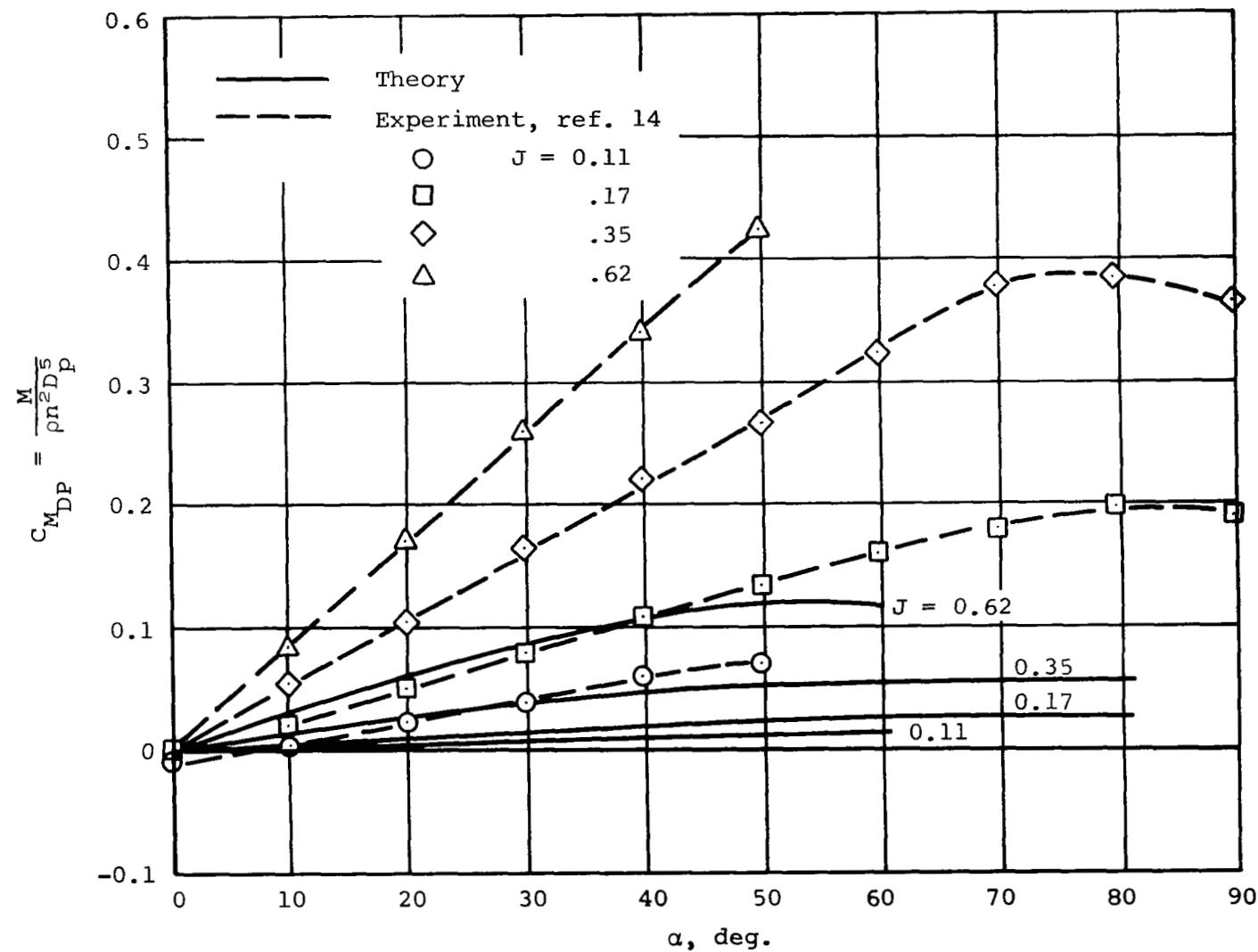
(a) Total thrust coefficient.

Figure 9.- Measured and predicted aerodynamic coefficients on the Doak VZ-4DA ducted fan, $\beta_{tip} = 15^\circ$.



(b) Normal force coefficient.

Figure 9.- Continued.



(c) Pitching moment coefficient.

Figure 9.- Concluded.

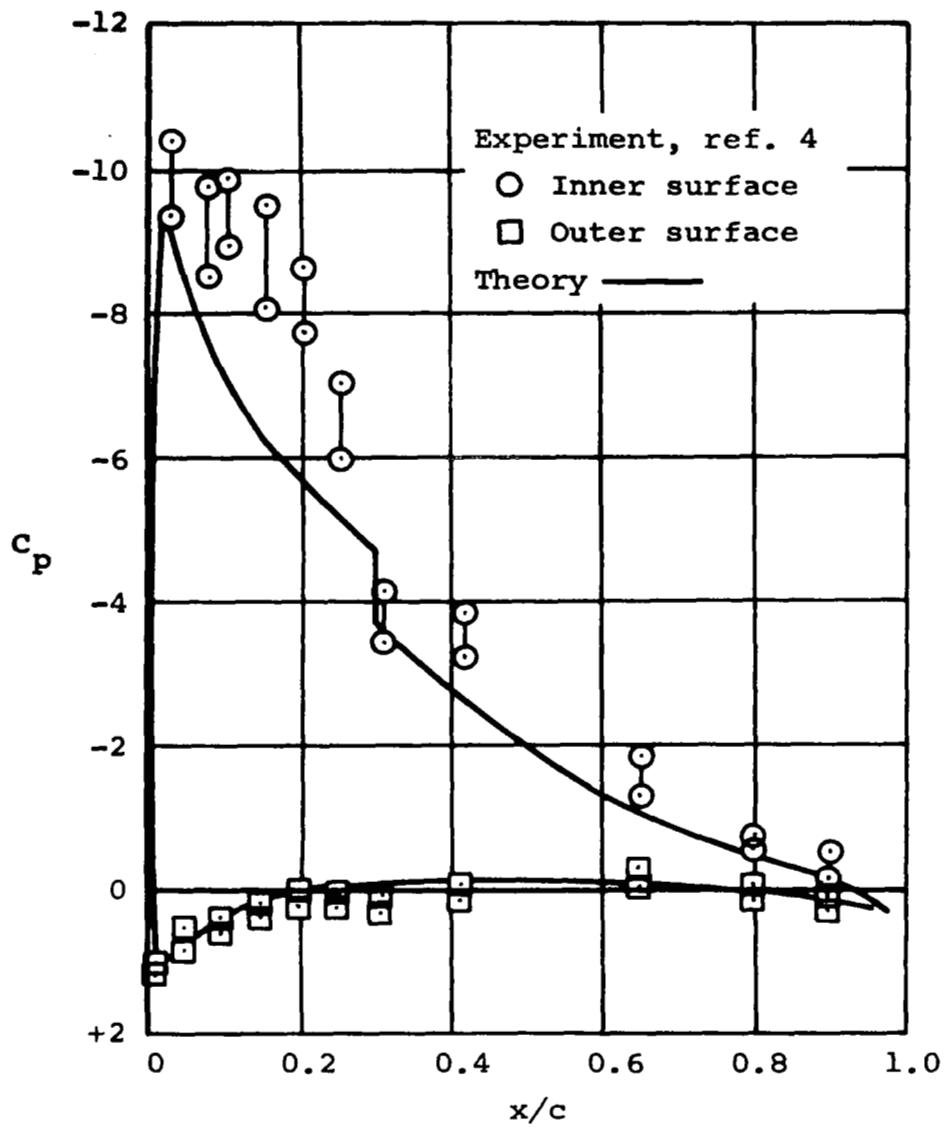
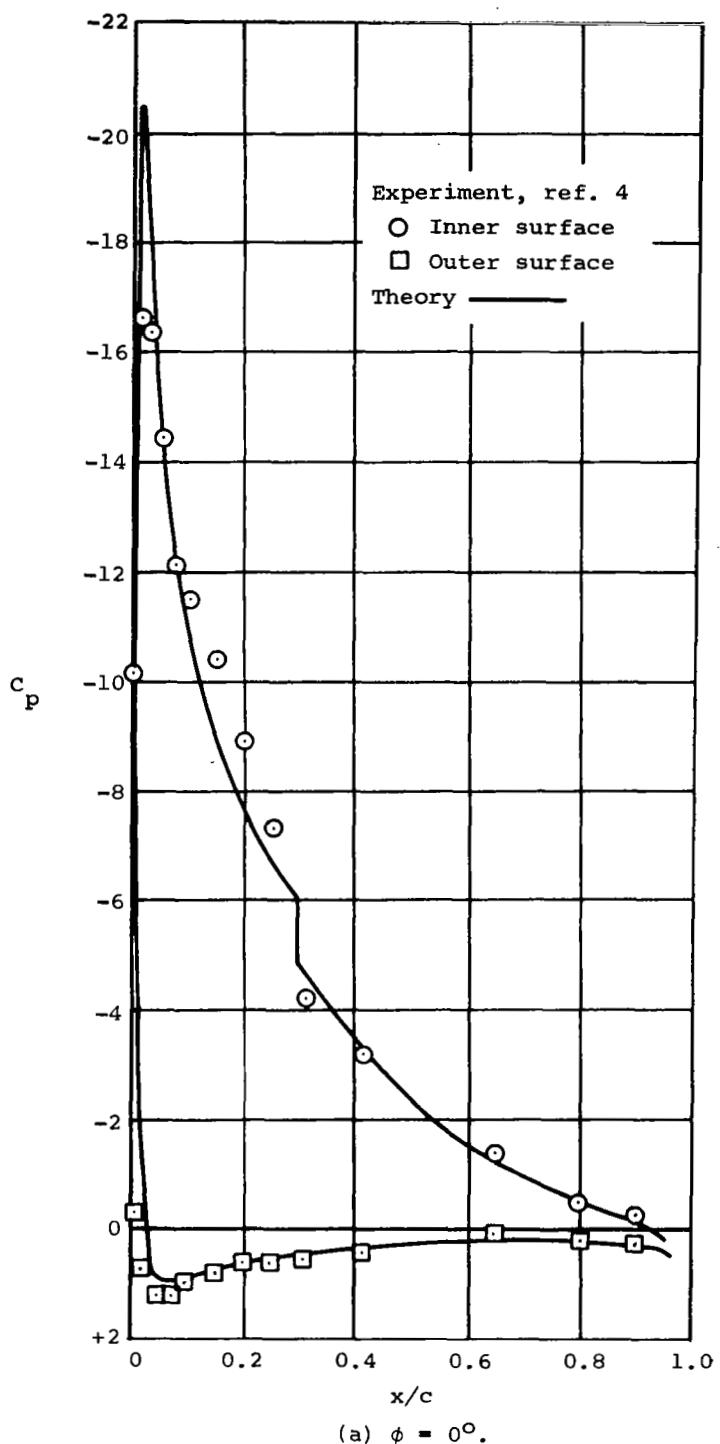
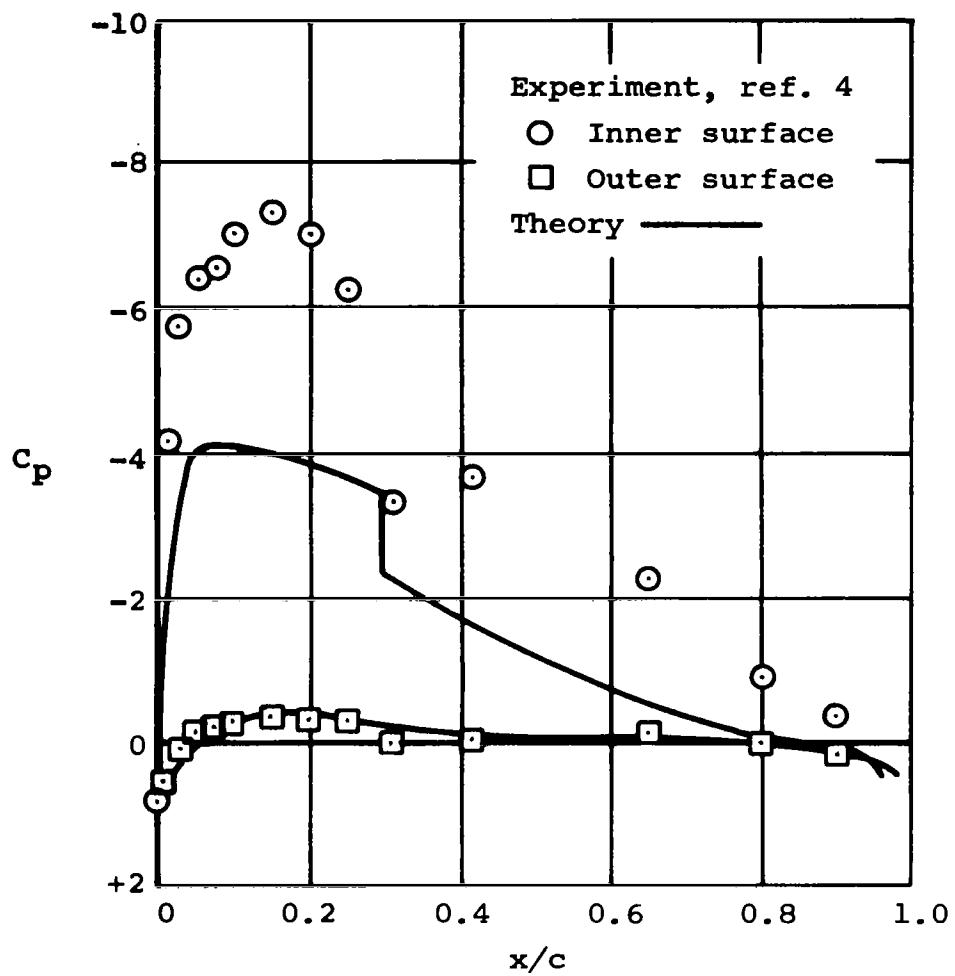


Figure 10.— Measured and predicted pressure distribution on the Doak duct at $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $J = 0.342$.



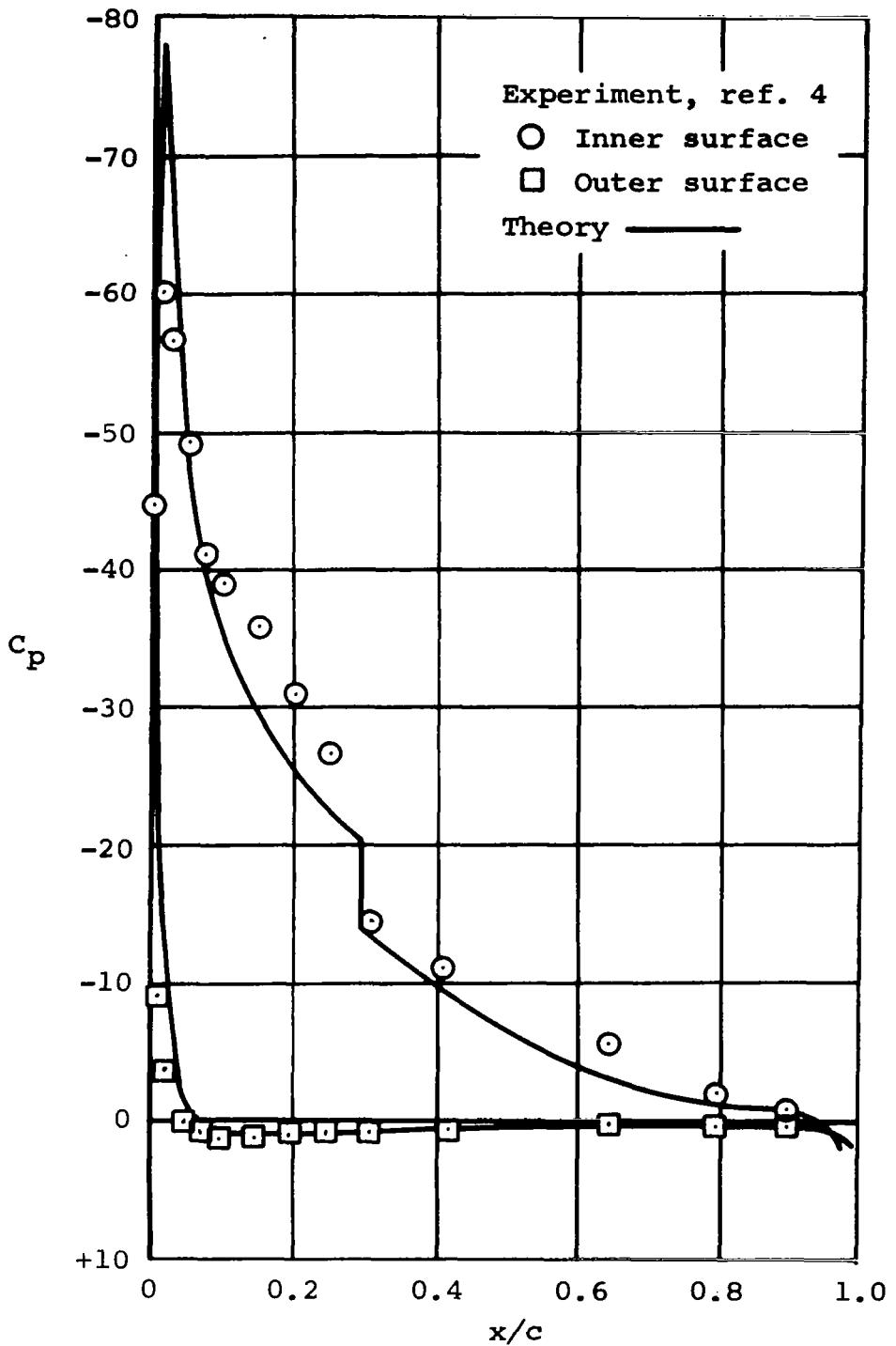
(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$.

Figure 11.- Measured and predicted pressure distribution on the Doak duct at $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $J = 0.342$.



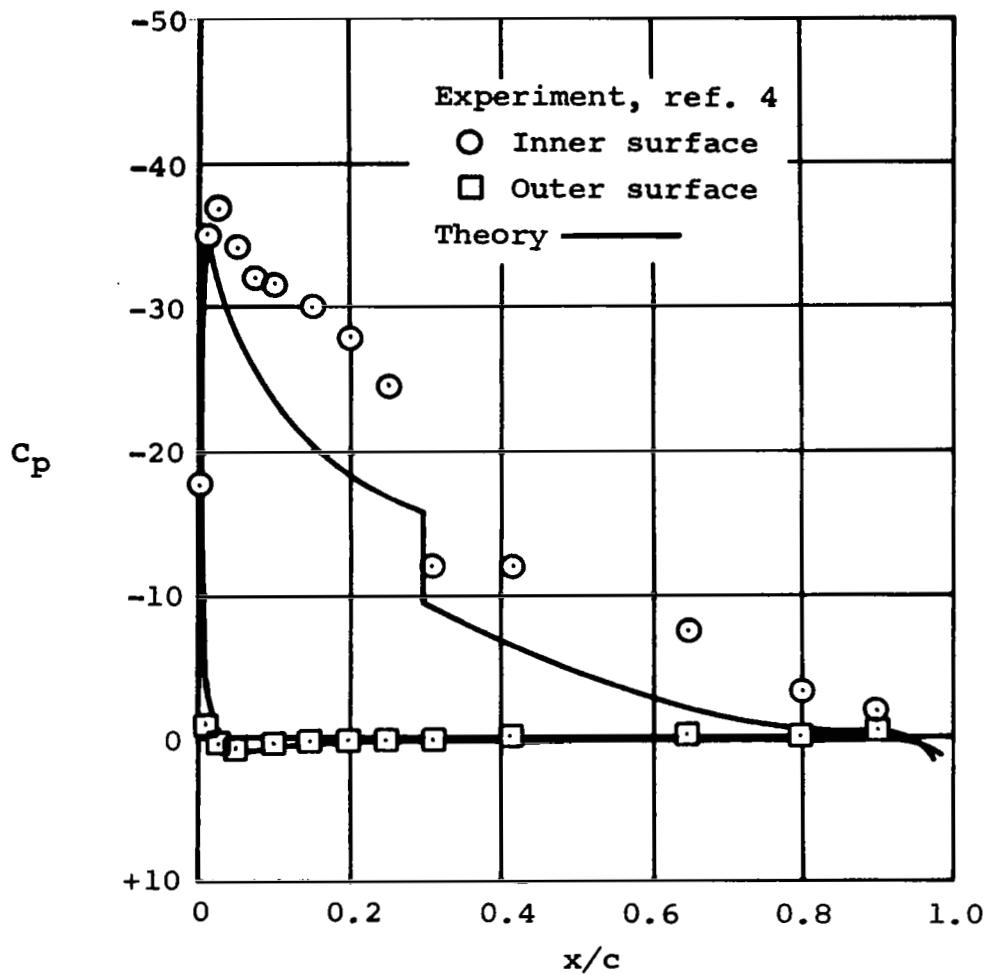
(b) $\phi = 180^\circ$.

Figure 11.— Concluded.



(a) $\phi = 0^\circ$.

Figure 12.- Measured and predicted pressure distribution on the Doak duct at $\alpha = 20^\circ$, $J = 0.178$.



(b) $\phi = 180^\circ$.

Figure 12.- Concluded.